

PUBLISHER'S DESK

Used Absorbine with Excellent Results

Referring to Absorbine, we have been handed this testimonial from Mr. Chas. W. Davis, 158 Chelsea Ave., Long Branch, N.J.: "One of my trotters was badly shod behind and struck herself bad. I used Absorbine with excellent results."

The reader is requested to notice Absorbine "ad." that appears in this issue. W. F. Young, P.D.F., 71 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.

Plow Catalog

We are in receipt of the Ames Plow Company's new 1906 catalog. This is attractive and well illustrated, showing the various labor saving devices that they make. Any one interested in gardening would do well to send for one. They may be secured from John A. Bruce, Hamilton, Ont., or Ames Plow Co., 32 Market St., Boston, Mass.

Condensed Law

There appears in this issue an "ad." for "The Digest of Canadian Laws," by Mr. W. H. Anger, B.A. This covers practically all differences that may arise between man and man, and gives the law governing them. Lawyers' fees and others are mentioned, so that a person supplied with this knowledge might easily save more than the cost of the book upon a single transaction, besides being sure of the stand he might take on any questions of law, such as constantly arise with the farmer as well as the business man.

Sells His Farm

Mr. J. G. Clark, the noted Ayrshire breeder, has disposed of Woodroffe Dairy and Stock Farm, near Ottawa, to R. T. Richardson, of South March, Ont., for \$30,000. Mr. Clark has been engaged as general agent for the Union Land Association of Western Canada, which organization is controlled by the I.O.F. of Toronto. Although Mr. Clark will enter upon his new duties about the middle of this month, he will manage Woodroffe Farm until next fall, when his fine herd of Ayrshire cattle and other stock and implements will be sold.

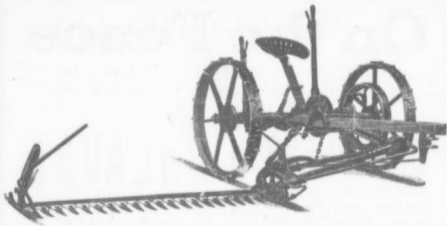
Richmond Hill Seed Show

A seed show was held at Richmond Hill under the auspices of the Richmond Hill and Yonge Street Agricultural Society, on Saturday, Feb. 10th, and was fairly successful. There was a good display, including 5 entries of goose wheat, 4 of barley, 3 of small peas, 3 of large peas, 4 of white oats, 1 of black oats, 4 of early potatoes, 2 of late potatoes, 2 of red clover seed, 1 of alsike clover seed, and 1 of timothy seed. Mr. George Keith, seedman, Toronto, was judge, and gave good satisfaction in his awards.

There was a good attendance of farmers, who were looking for only good, clean, pure seed. Quite a lot of seed was sold and brought good prices. W. T. S.

Up With the Times

I appreciate your paper very much. You keep well up with the times.—G. W. Firth, Frome.



Don't let anyone tell you any fairy-stories about the Frost & Wood Company being out of business, can't fill 1906 orders, or any such trash. We had a part of our manufacturing plant destroyed by fire recently, but that cannot cripple us. We have our immense storehouses filled with goods to supply next season's demands.

Although hindered for the immediate present, still we are well on the road to recovery, in fact we are already convalescent, and have machinery going in a temporary building.

The Frost & Wood New No. 8 Mower is a **HAYING NECESSITY** on the farm of every up-to-date farmer. It runs lightly, starts instantly, has no neckweight and is thoroughly tested before it leaves our factory. We make it so that it simply cannot do anything but Good Work.

Send for Our Catalogue "B"

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Will be held at the following points:

Guelph, February 28th

Port Perry, March 2nd

Ottawa, March 9th

All stock inspected before being accepted. Only good representatives of the various breeds will be offered.

Special Inducement to Purchasers in Ontario

Freight Paid. The freight on any single animal purchased by a resident of Ontario, to be shipped to a destination in Ontario, will be paid by the Ontario Department of Agriculture up to \$2 per head. While a limit of \$2 per head is set, it is not expected that it will be necessary to confine the payment of freight to this amount. It is hoped that it may be possible to pay the entire freight bill for stock purchased to be shipped to Ontario points.

For Catalogues and particulars regarding any of the sales, address the Secretary at the point of sale, or make application to

LIVE STOCK BRANCH,
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXV.

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No. 5

The Orchard on the Farm

IN these days of specializing there are not a few who contend that the farmer's orchard will soon be a thing of the past, and that the growing of fruit will be relegated to the person making a specialty of fruit culture. In fact, this prediction is borne out by the testimony of not a few farmers who claim that it does not pay to bother with the orchard as the labor of caring for it and the constant warfare against fungi, insects and blight, makes it too expensive.

While the farmer may have good ground for making a complaint of this kind, it would be a sorry day for the farms of this country if the farmer were to give up his orchard. Imagine a farm in older Ontario without apples! One of the real pleasures of country life is the abundance of fresh fruit to be had in season, and the farmer who is not providing this is not doing his duty to himself or to his family.

There is no great mystery or expense about running an orchard. Anyone who can run a farm ought to be able to care for an orchard, or at least a small one for family use. If the trees are about played out buy new ones. It will pay. Why should a farmer buy apples or other fruits when he can grow them with little trouble. Might as well give up poultry and buy eggs, as give up the orchard and buy fruit.

The great drawback in caring for the orchard of to-day is the question of spraying. Many farmers will cultivate and prune the orchard but when it comes to spraying they object. For the individual with a small orchard, spraying at the right time is often expensive and troublesome. But if a number of farmers will unite in securing a power sprayer, the work can be done with little cost and trouble to each one. In some sections the three-man makes spraying an adjunct to his business and engages with farmers to do their spraying at a stated rate per tree. With a power sprayer, properly managed, a person will get over a large amount of territory in a short while. This feature of orchard work is well worth considering. In any case, don't give up the orchard.

Cut Out Prizes for Grade Males

During the discussion at the Fairs Association meeting last week, a report of which appears elsewhere in this issue, it was shown that a great many of the local shows in Ontario are still giving prizes for grade male animals. Such practices should be discontinued, and the Government

might well take some action in the matter. Years ago, when there were but few pure-bred males in the country, the giving of prizes for grades was perhaps necessary; but today, in Ontario at least, there is no need for it. It is a positive injury to the best development of the live stock industry of the country. While some good individuals may no doubt be secured among grade males, to encourage breeding from these by giving prizes is to ally wrong and will work lasting injury to our live stock industry. Let the local fair boards this year cut out all prizes for grade males and they will merit the support of every one interested in improved live stock.

The Milking Shorthorn in Demand

At the last meeting of the American Shorthorn Association a resolution was adopted to re-establish the appendix which was a feature of the earlier volumes of the Shorthorn herd book and in which, when properly certified, dairy Shorthorns could be recorded. The re-establishment of this order makes it possible for Shorthorn breeders who have cows of pronounced dairy qualities, which give more than eight thousand pounds of milk in one year, to record them in this appendix. This system will be started with volume 66 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book.

The action of American Shorthorn men in returning to the old order of things is an indication of how the wind blows. The feeling seems to be growing not only in the United States but also in Canada that some more attention should be given to developing the milking qualities of the Shorthorn. Outside of the special cheese districts there is room, and more than that, there is a demand for a cow that will give a fair amount of milk and whose offspring will make a good quality of beef. The Shorthorn supplies these qualities better than any other breed and if milk and beef can be combined in the one individual by giving more attention to the development of the milking qualities, an effort should be made to accomplish it. Mr. Dryden, in last issue in discussing the Booth and Bates methods, showed clearly what could be done in this direction. Had the promoters of Bates cattle not gone pedigree crazy the influence of this strain upon the cattle of this continent would have been more marked than it is today. While the fine qualities of the Shorthorn as a beef animal should not be sacrificed, it should be possible to develop to a considerable extent, at least, their milking qualities without doing so.

The Wool Situation

Referring to the wool situation in a recent issue, the "Monetary Times" of this city, says:

"So far as one can gauge the situation, however, in the absence of any movement, the tone of the market is firm, and manufacturers look forward to continuing to pay the prices which they have had to pay for their raw material during the last year or more. And indeed there would appear to be no special reason why values should decline to any extent, though of course the wool markets of the world are sometimes very erratic."

While this summary defines very clearly the situation as it appears for cross-bred wool, it is worth noting that at recent sales in England there have been largely increased offerings of Merino and the finest cross-bred wools. While an increase in price was reported in the face of these enlarged receipts, many are inclined to the view that a decline in price is imminent in the near future. However, the present prices for these finer grades are still low when compared with the coarser cross-breds, the kind mainly produced in Canada. While stocks of all grades, taking the world's markets all through, are less than normal, the market position regarding cross-breds is somewhat complicated and an uncertainty in regard to the future is felt in many centres. No doubt the steady decrease in the production of Merino wool during recent years has increased the demand for cross-breds, especially those of the finer qualities, which have largely taken the place of the former. It is worth while considering, therefore, whether a marked increase in the receipts of Merino may not lessen the demand for the coarser kinds, bringing with it a lowering in values.

However this may be, there can be no doubt that wool prices will be maintained at the present high level during the coming season, though it would occasion little surprise if prices for the low cross-breds fell off somewhat. Prices here at the moment are normal at 25 cents to 25½ cents for washed, and 15 cents to 15½ cents for unwashed fleeces.

Mr. Hodson's Resignation Accepted

The resignation of Mr. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, which was tendered on Jan. 6, has been accepted by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. The resignation will, however, not take effect till June 30th next. In accepting his resignation, Mr. Fisher referred to the splendid work Mr. Hodson had accomplished for the live stock interests

of Canada since taking up his duties at Ottawa. Speaking of the nationalization of the records, Mr. Fisher says:

"Perhaps the most important piece of work you have accomplished has been the nationalization of the stock records."

Mr. Hodson has accepted a position as head of the Land and Colonization Department of the Independent Order of Foresters.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

If the good roads people can succeed in bringing about legislation that will result in keeping the automobile in its proper sphere, many farmers in the country will rise up and call them blessed. On some leading roads horse traffic is rarely to be seen.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons, aiming at the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle. There seems to be every hope of the bill passing the Commons, but its promoters fear that it will be defeated in the House of Lords.

The people of Ontario seem wedded to the horse-race. There is, no doubt, something exciting about it, and if kept within bounds and not allowed to get the upper hand at the fall fair it cannot do much harm. However, the fair that can get along without it will be better off in the long run.

Early in January a "dairy special" train made a trip through Iowa, Missouri and Kansas in the interests of good dairying. What with "dairy" specials, "seed" specials and what not, the farmer of this continent has no excuse for not knowing what he should do to make the most of his calling.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher's proposal to purchase \$25,000 worth of the best Canadian flour and forward it to Japan for the famine sufferers is one that should commend itself to every citizen. Not only will it afford relief to many hungry Japanese, but it should prove a good advertisement for Canada's staple food product.

For some years Kansas has been threatened with a world's fair fever. She has succumbed at last, and a world's exposition has been decided upon for 1911, at Topeka, to celebrate the State's semi-centennial. But why go to all this trouble? Are there not other ways of celebrating in a fitting manner an event of this kind?

The only agricultural legislation foreshadowed in the speech from the throne to the Ontario Legislature was that providing for increased teaching facilities at the Ontario Agricultural College and the amendment of the Agricultural and Arts Act. It was expected that something would be done in reference to the horse industry, but this may come later.



The late Mr. and Mrs. David Fife.

The History of the Fife Wheat

Every farmer in Canada has heard of the Fife wheat, the staple product of the great Canadian West, the kind that grades No. 1 hard if the graders think the quality good enough. But few, perhaps, know the origin of this wheat, how it came to be introduced into Canada and to whom credit belongs for bringing it to the front.

In 1820 there came to Otonabee Township, Peterboro County, Ontario, Mr. David Fife. He was a young Scotchman and came from old Scotland with his father, Mr. John Fife, and six brothers, John, James, Thomas, William, Hutchison, and Alexander. They all settled in Otonabee excepting the eldest, John, who took up his abode in Asphodel. The original family are all dead now, David passing away 30 years ago. Sylvester Fife, his son, lives on the same farm his father settled on, the west half of lot 24 in the 4th concession of Otonabee.

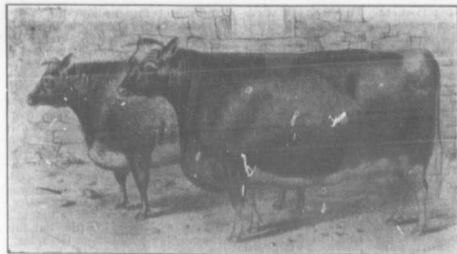
On this lot before the middle of the last century, was first grown in Canada the now renowned Fife wheat, named after the person who introduced it into this country. It came from Dantzic, on the Baltic Sea. But we will leave it to Mr. Sylvester Fife to tell the story:

"The late Mr. David Fife, Otonabee, Peterboro County, wished to see the quality of our Canadian wheat improved and with this object in view sent to Scotland for samples of wheat. Some were forwarded to Fort Hope and lay there in storehouse during fall and part of the winter. Three dollars storage was paid and the wheat was sown, but it came to nothing. My father then wrote again to his friend Mr. Struthers, clerk in a grain store in Glasgow, for the second supply of wheat. Mr. Struthers

noticed a new kind, an excellent sample brought by a ship direct from Dantzic. He thought it would be just the kind for Canada and sent two samples, one of fall wheat and the other of spring wheat. These were sown in the year 1841. They also laid in the storehouse at Cobourg during the fall and part of the winter. In the spring each sample was sown. The fall variety came to nothing, but the spring sample proved superior to any other kind sown. Out of this three ears were saved. This was on the farm of my father, David Fife, now occupied by me. But owing to the illness of my mother, who took special charge of this wheat, it was not sown until after the other wheat was above ground. At harvest time the Siberian wheat was badly rusted whereas this sample was not effected in the least. This crop was gathered by my mother and brother David, in a sheaf, and carefully stowed away. They had now realized a quart of seed. This was sown the following spring by my mother and brother, producing half a bushel at harvest time, and from the produce of this half-bushel the neighbors were supplied and the country benefited by the introduction of the Fife wheat. Among other neighbors, Mr. Henderson bought a bushel and from the second sowing of the same, reaped 300 bushels part of which he carried to Keene and turned into the agricultural society for \$3.00 per bushel, wrongly calling it the Glasgow wheat. It never grew in Scotland, but was imported direct from a ship arrived from the Baltic. There are those still living who can testify to this statement being true."

And this is the story. By the perseverance of one individual, or, better,

(Continued on Page 178.)



Cow, at 2 yrs.; Matchless 13th, at 2 yrs. Imported by the late Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam, Ont.

Modifications in Type*—No. 4

By THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President Canadian National Live Stock Association.

Up to the close of the career of Messrs. Bates & Booth in England the Shorthorns had held their hold upon the general public as the best breed for beef and milk. But, for reasons already given, the individual excellence of the vast majority receded from the high standard reached, and held by these men and those contemporary with them. No one in that day would have ventured to suggest that the salvation of the breed from their apparent defeat would come from the far north of Scotland, but a study of the history of agriculture in the latter half of the nineteenth century proves beyond question that this was really accomplished. The foundation had been already laid by two Scotchmen, known now as "Robertson of Ladykirk" and "Rennie of Phantassie." The first, residing farther south, had commenced his breeding in the days of the Messrs. Colling, Booth and Bates, and proved himself an adept at the business. Unfortunately, he eschewed altogether the herd book then originated, and refused all his life to offer any of his animals for registration. The argument against registration was that it was an attempt to limit the freedom of individual judgment by con-

fining all future operations to the animals then to be entered, and thus hinder future progress. Such reasons given by men like Robertson against registration, no doubt, seemed to them convincing, but no one would say to-day that his position was sound.

EVERY ANIMAL

(as every man) has a pedigree, if it



Amos Cruickshank, of Sittytton.

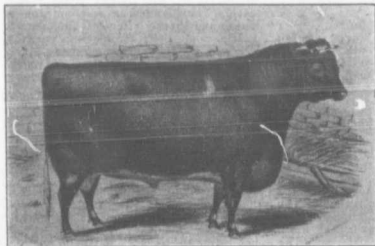
were only written out. Besides, it is essential that the pedigree be studied. The harm is not in recording and printing it, but in disconnecting it from the animal it represents. After all, it is the individual animal which is the first thing and not the

pedigree, and yet the pedigree helps you to determine the individual power of the animal it represents. However, Robertson's reputation was so high as a breeder that it was sufficient to satisfy the Scotch breeders of that and succeeding years to know that the animal traced to his herd. Mr. Rennie's location was much farther in the north land, and the foundation of his breeding operations was but a transplanting of a portion of the herd of Mr. Robertson to a more northerly location. Most of his cattle were bought from Mr. Robertson, and like him, he refused absolutely to patronize Mr. Coates' herd book. The result is that to-day we know little of how these foundation cattle were bred. But their superior quality is a matter of history.

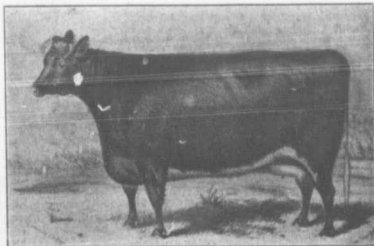
Added to these two Scotch breeders at a later date there were a numerous host of successful men, among them being James Douglas of Athelstanford. He was a tenant farmer, but pursued his breeding operations with great skill, producing numerous prize winners. Some of these found their way to Canada. One of the most perfect Shorthorns the writer ever saw came from this herd, and was called "Queen of Athelstan." She was imported by Hon. David Christie in 1864 with several others. She was indeed the right sort and a winner then and would be to-day.

OPERATIONS AT SITTYTTON

But in that far north land there was another Scotchman whose name has now become a household word among Shorthorn breeders, and who by his persistence in following his own ideals has done more to rescue Shorthorn cattle from a third place as beef producers than any other one individual. That man is Amos Cruickshank, living out his days north of Aberdeen on a rented farm, known as "Sittytton." His breeding operations began in 1838. Associated with him was his brother Anthony, the owner of a grist mill at Lethenty near by, as well as having other business in the City of Aberdeen. Anthony died many years before the close of the breeding operations at Sittytton and his interest in the herd fell to his two sons, John and Edward. Nothing is said of Anthony in connection with the breeding operations in these days, but, to those who know of his desires as to the course to be pursued, it is certain that the chief benefit of the partnership was the money which he was able to furnish for its prosecution. The real and only builder of that great herd was Amos Cruickshank; with an intuition born with him by which he could decide beforehand the probable outcome of the mixing of blood of different individuals. From the beginning, good



Stanley 4109 at 4 years. Imported by Mr. Dryden.



Mimulus, at 6 years. Imported by Mr. Dryden.

* This is the fourth in the series of articles by Mr. Dryden on Shorthorn cattle. The fifth article will appear next issue. Owing to a typographical error, Mr. Dryden's figures in last issue in regard to the New York Mills sale were misplaced. The sentence should have read: "Four others followed at \$35,000, \$30,000, \$27,000 and \$25,000 respectively. Four more followed at \$19,000, \$15,000, \$15,300 and \$15,000." The "8th Duchess of Geneva" should have been the "8th Duchess of Geneva."—Editor.

Shorthorns were produced at Sittytton, as was the case with scores of others. Laying a good foundation by the selection of females from several breeders, the herd naturally presented a number of types. In 1871, when the writer first visited Sittytton, little difficulty was experienced in observing the difference in outline of many of the different families. Sires were purchased from noted breeders and usually from among the show-yard winners at the great English shows. Unfortunately it was true then, as now, that the

GREATEST SHOW BULLS

are not always the greatest sires. The result of the mating with these popular bulls was in many cases disappointing. The animal which Mr. Cruickshank sought to produce was not always seen in the progeny and much culling was done. His principal objects were to cross and preserve, if possible, the milking qualities of his Shorthorns; and, second, to produce a thick, fleshy, quick-growing animal adapted for the tenant farmer among his own Shorthorns. In order to test the females as milkers, his practice in the seventies, when I visited the herd several times, was to milk the young heifers by hand, feeding the calves in the morning and showed no tendency for milk production, she was discarded and fed for the butcher. Many of the young things produced by the use of these expensive show bulls from the south did not come up to the standard set in either respect. They took too long to mature, and were not compact enough to suit the Sittytton breeder. Long before the days of "Champion of England," he desired to use some of his own breeding, and did use them to a limited extent, but here the will of the partner was brought to bear and instead of more sires were spent in England for other bulls of repute, but none were a real success. Then

"CHAMPION OF ENGLAND"

came on the scene. The master mind of Amos saw what was wanted for his purpose and he once made a new appeal to his brother to allow his use and finally received his assent. The use of this one bull in the far north of Scotland has done more than all other influences combined to preserve the Shorthorns for all the world as the greatest of beef breeds. It is said this bull was not at first thought to be first class. Perhaps not by the brother Anthony, but certainly not he was first seen by Amos his mind never wavered. It is sometimes said that he was plain and not of a show-yard type. What is meant by that remark is that he was not of the show-yard type of that day. The Bates cattle were in the ascendant and show-yard fashion demanded that type, which was an animal of some length, standing on rather long legs, with a longer neck than is liked now, and a head rather smaller and more genteel looking. "Champion of England" was of another type, short neck, deep bodied, thick flesh, fine hair and skin, with a general robustness which was at once attractive and of great value. The following is Mr. Cruickshank's own description of him when he was nine years old. "Champion of England" is

NEVER OUT OF CONDITION.

He was remarkable as a calf for quality, substance and fine hair; he has throughout continued so. He is from a fine milking tribe and his produce, which are numerous, partake of the character of their sire and are undoubtedly the right sort for a rent

paying farmer." To show his attractive appearance, when about a year old I mention a little incident which throws light on this point. It occurred at the annual sale of bulls at Sittytton in 1860 or 1861. This was the first time the young bulls at the annual sale had gone at all beyond the 100 guinea mark, a few went for a little more. At the close of the sale, before the crowd had dispersed, "Champion of England" was taken into the ring for exhibition merely. All the old Aberdeenshire breeders were there, eager to see this reserved calf. So attractive was he that after he had passed around the ring the elder Mr. Marr, of Upper Mill, sung out across the ring, saying, "Mr. Cruickshank I will give you 150 guineas for that calf," practically more by 50 pounds than the best had been sold by auction. Amos Cruickshank smiled and merely replied, "he is not for sale." The choice of the bull was seen to be so great a success when his calves began to develop that all opposition to the use of the home-bred bulls ceased from that time, and from that day to the first when the great herd was scattered, scarcely anything from the outside was introduced. The herd was then large and represented many families of entirely different breeding, so that at first, except on the sires' side, the breeding was not close. Half sister and brother were mated and mostly with great success. To "Champion of England" the choice of his sons were added from time to time, several of them having first

PROVED THEIR VALUE

in some outside herd where they had been sold or hired. Among the first were Grand Monarch, out of Violet, Caesar, Augustus, Prince Imperial, Grand Monarque and Royal Duke of Gloster out of Mimulus. Afterwards their sons, and so on down, winding up with "Cumberland" and "Commandore," the stock bulls in use when the herd was finally dispersed. The catalogue of 1874 gives the pedigrees of ten stock bulls then in use, eight are sired by "Champion of England" and the other two are his grandsons.

From a personal conversation with Mr. Cruickshank and his nephew Edward, I am aware that he was thoroughly convinced that he could not go farther with the use of his own bulls. It was impossible to improve and difficult to maintain the long time excellence. His own proposal was to give new vigor by an infusion of blood from an outside source, without destroying the type, but he was then too near the Bates' pedigree craze to be allowed to do so. The cry came from across the Atlantic from his agent, I. I. Davidson, "give me real cattle and only of your own breeding." His answer was, "I have no red bull good enough, but I have a roan." The answer was imperative.

"USE THE RED BULL."

So the change of blood was left to others, while it should have been done by himself. No one would have doubted his judgment while the judgment of any other breeder can only be accepted after the results have proved its wisdom. From the time that "Champion of England" was displayed in the sale ring, the interest grew rapidly in Sittytton cattle. There were others besides this great bull doing splendid service in other Scotch herds. It was soon conceded that the Sittytton ideal had been realized. The Scotch rent-paying Shorthorn had been found. Fine quality of flesh, easy feeders and quick growers. The more they were used, the more popular they became. In the meantime,

the inbreeding through the sons and grandsons of "Champion of England" added much to the prepotency of the bulls annually sold. They were more and more leaving behind them

THE SITTYTTON MODEL

and scarcely any of them were entirely unsuccessful. The reader needs only to look over the Scotch pedigrees of that day to see the general their use became. While this was going on in the north of Scotland, the English breeders, entirely oblivious to this work of salvation being worked for the breed, were busy pitting Bates against Booth blood, producing some good cattle, but mostly chasing the phantom of pedigree, and making no progress in the improvement of the breed. Both these classes still had their adherents and many Scotch breeders were drawn away towards the fashionable English blood. Marr, Campbell, Duns and others all ere consciously turned aside. Even the two sons of Anthony Cruickshank commenced a Booth herd not far from Sittytton, but the experience was entirely unsatisfactory, and after a very few years it was entirely dispersed by auction. The type did not at all compare for north country purposes with that being developed at Sittytton. About this time

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

took place. In 1871 the writer, suffering from ill health, was advised by his physician to cross the Atlantic. The Hon. John Simpson, President of the Ontario Bank, where the financial arrangements were made, insisted on our seeing this great herd, information concerning which had been given him some years before by Anthony Cruickshank in a railway carriage. Mr. Simpson then owned a small herd of Shorthorns, which were kept on his farm near Belleville. He wished to secure a female from Sittytton and sent a request that one should be selected for him by Mr. Cruickshank himself. Mr. Shaw, his near neighbor at Sittytton, came and it was finally arranged that six should be brought over, five females and one bull. Mystic 34, by Caesar Augustus came to Mr. Simpson, Buttery, by Prince Imperial, and 12th Duchess of Gloster, by "Champion of England," went to Mr. Shaw, while Mimulus, by "Champion of England," and Queen of Beauty, by Senator, as well as the bull Stanley, by Caesar Augustus became the nucleus of the present herd of Cruickshank cattle at "Maple Shade." The Sittytton herd was then at its height for numbers. To one fond of Shorthorns it was a great sight. "Champion of England" was not there, but some of his best sons were seen, notably Ron Gauntlet and Perfection, a grandson.

These cattle were brought over on a steamship, the freight being \$100 each. They landed in splendid condition and shortly after reaching their destination the astonishing news reached us that the neighbor, Mr. James I. Davidson, had in a summons preceding authorized his friend Jamieson to purchase and forward several heifers from Sittytton. Neither of us knew of the other importation, nor did we know at the time its influence in scattering the breed throughout Canada and the United States. Among Mr. Davidson's importations was "Matchless 15th," by "Champion of England" and Matchless 16th, by Senator (see cut). These cattle were well selected. They were very thick and heavy with short legs, but, strange to say, most of them more they were used, the more popular they became. In the meantime, only left one heifer, sold to Messrs.

Potts, in United States, and now lost to view. Her influence was almost entirely exerted through her son

"BARMPTON HERO"

who in his day was invincible in the showing, winning thirty first prizes and never meeting his equal. Several of his sons, bred by Messrs. Watt Bros., were superior sires, one of them out of a Matchless cow, a descendant of one of the heifers among Mr. Davidson's importation, won an equal number of prizes and was a most useful animal. No descendants of Queen of Beauty are now in Canada. But the Matchless cows were heifer brooders, as was Duchess of Gloster 12th. Both of these have a numerous progeny scattered in Canada and the United States. The cuts of these early importations of Sittytown cattle are mostly correct, except Stanley. Mr. Page, who so admires the Bates cattle, has given this cut a turn that way, especially in the head and neck, and fineness of limb. Stanley was a bull of thick flesh, squarely built and standing on straight legs showing great strength of bone and with a head and neck showing a slight sluggishness rather than the neat alert look of the cut. Minimus is an exact likeness, even to the defect of the rump, which Mr. Page wished to be allowed to remove.

After these 1871 importations, others followed rapidly. Mr. J. Thomson, of Whitby, brought over some exceptionally good ones, the first in 1870 and others in the following years. His choicest specimen was no doubt the beautiful six-year-old cow Vollets' Fartih. This cow went into one of the great show herds of the west and served to direct public attention to the Sittytown herd as among the best in Britain. The demand in America for this cattle grew rapidly. How they were transported in America as well as their influence on herds in England and Scotland will be seen in our next number.

A Celebrated English Market London Central Mart

Some idea of the vastness of the London Central Meat Market may be gauged from the fact that over thirteen hundred porters, all duly licensed by the City Corporation, are engaged in the small hours of the morning from Monday to Saturday, year in and year out. Yet when one makes a perambulation of the numerous and maze-like avenues he becomes more bewildered by its extent and impressed by the many thousand carcasses which are to be seen on all sides. The ultimate destination of such a vast amount of meat is still more perplexing and the size of London's appetite is borne upon one in such a manner as admits of no argument.

Where the meat is going is matter for speculation best left to the visitor, but there is an element of certainty about the source of supply. Official returns are kept of all the meat coming into the market and its value is really stupendous. In round figures it was \$900,000 in 1904, \$870,000 in 1903. These figures are really typical of other recent years, having varied only slightly. Now, as regards the weight of the supplies for the two years mentioned above it was 15,000 tons and 415,000 tons. The source of supply are many and various, but a striking fact is the greatly increasing quantities of foreign and colonial meat. An idea of where the carcasses, etc., come from can be gleaned by the following figures, which refer to the year 1904:

Source of Supply.	Meat, Poultry and Provisions
United Kingdom	111,295
Australia	85,588
North and South America, 153,844	
Continental	65,243
	415,970
Fish	2,229
	418,199

Of the 415,970 tons of meat, poultry and provisions it will be seen that 26.75 per cent. were products of the United Kingdom and 73.25 per cent. from the colonies and abroad. It is believed that a keener and more rigid classification of the supplies would still further reduce the proportion of British produce.

The tolls paid to the market amount in round figures to \$322,000 and in addition the weekly rents to \$385,000. Some idea as to the growth of the market during recent years may be gauged from the fact that in 1868, when the present market was opened, they only amounted to just over \$70,000 and the total amount of meat sold was 213,614 tons.

The meat market alone covers an area of some three and a half acres, its length being 625 feet and its breadth 340 feet. Below the market there is a railway terminus, some five acres in extent, covered with sidings and provided with cellars and store rooms. Trucks of meat are thus brought directly under the floor of the market and hoisted by hydraulic power from whence the contents are at once delivered into the shops of the salesmen. To the west of the section devoted to meat is another market one-third its size, used for the sale of poultry and provisions. The cost of construction only was over \$1,250,000 and 3,000 tons of iron and five miles of iron girders were used in its construction. A. W. S.

Ontario Fairs Association

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fairs Association, held in Toronto on February 21-23, was well attended by delegates from all parts of the province, with the exception of the east, where a new association was formed last year. While the attendance was good and while the keenest interest was shown in the proceedings, the work accomplished by the convention did not appear to be quite up to the mark of other years. There was no lack of discussion, but there

was a notable tendency for delegates to wander from the subject in hand.

The address of the President, Mr. J. W. Sheppard, referred to the organization of the Eastern Fairs Association, formed to look after that part of the province east of Kingston, and suggested that if the government could be induced to pay a share of the expenses of delegates to the annual convention the need for a separate association would be obviated. One organization could do better work than two. The President recommended the appointment of a provincial auditor of fair books. The new act should keep in view the fairs in farm districts. Prizes for grade males at fall fairs should be abolished and the government should take some action in the matter.

In moving the adoption of the address, Vice-President Mitchell emphasized the need of something being done to bring the two associations together. He spoke in favor of a provincial auditor and of a uniform system of fair books. He advocated giving prizes only for purebred males.

The report of the Fairs Superintendent, Mr. H. B. Cowan, was a very comprehensive one and contained many valuable suggestions for fair managers. Referring to his recent trip through the Eastern States to glean information regarding agricultural societies, he stated that the work done by Ontario societies was far ahead of anything he had seen to the south of the line. No model fairs were held and no expert judges employed. Some of the States do not aid agricultural societies and most of them are joint stock companies organized to run an exhibition. Many of these fairs have degenerated into cheap horse race and vaudeville shows. In Maine the government grant is divided according to the work done for agriculture. Some societies give no prizes for grade males and use score cards for judging stock. In New York State the law makes it necessary for a society to pay \$1,500 each year for three years for agriculture before it can get a grant. This shuts out the small society. In that State 10 per cent. of the gross receipts from the racing association is given to the fall fairs.

Mr. Cowan defined a successful agricultural society as one organized and managed to improve agriculture and was free from attractions of an immoral or degrading character. Last year there were attractions at some



The Great Central Meat Market of London.

Ontario fairs that were put off the grounds at Toronto. Nevertheless there was a marked increase in the educational features at the fairs, which were well attended. Detectives reported the fairs were free from fakirs. 183 societies applied for expert judges or 31 more than in 1904. 125 judges were engaged, or 33 more than in 1904. On the whole the judges did good work and complaints were received only against four. The O.A.C. boys who acted as judges had given splendid satisfaction. Mr. Cowan expressed the opinion that the best judges would have to be better paid or their services could not be secured. The illustration fairs at Beachburg and Simcoe were referred to in complimentary terms. He advised societies to pay more attention to prize lists and to cut off all classes for grade males. Prizes should be given for the kinds of grain and fruit adapted to the district. He also advised cutting off prizes for herds of grade cattle, black and white pigs, etc. All societies should aim to have everything ready before the fairs begin. The fair boards should aim to secure grants from the county councils. He thought a provincial auditor of fair books would be necessary if it were decided to apportion grants to fairs according to the work done for agriculture.

The discussion upon Mr. Cowan's report turned largely upon the subject of horse racing. In answer to a question Mr. Cowan stated that the government could not withhold the grant from any society because it held a horse race. Though horse racing was prohibited by the Agricultural and Arts Act it was left to the local authorities to prosecute fair boards holding such races.

At a later stage in the convention a resolution moved by Wm. Channon, seconded by J. Ellis, to the effect that as there was a general desire on the part of the public to have horse racing, and as the law prohibiting horse racing at county fairs was practically a dead issue, the Legislature should be asked to repeal the law and leave the question of racing to be decided by each society for itself, was carried with but one or two dissenting voices. Mr. Cowan stated that 160 societies in Ontario held horse races and that \$20,000 were offered in prizes.

There was a strong desire evinced by the delegates to know something definite about the proposed changes in the Agricultural and Arts Act. While no definite information could be given Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stated that the changes were being drafted, to as far as possible meet the wishes of the Fairs Association as expressed at their annual conventions.

So far as could be learned one of the important changes will be, as pointed out in our last issue, the apportioning of the grant according to the work done for agriculture and not according to membership. It is reported also, though it cannot be vouched for, that a rider will be attached, whereby societies that expend all their receipts for agricultural purposes will be given an additional sum over and above the grant made in the regular way.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAY

One feature of the fall fair that has received prominence during recent years is "School Children's Day." Mr. H. B. Donly, Simcoe, gave an interesting account of how the Norfolk Union Fair conducts school children's day. Mr. Wm. Laidlaw,

(Continued on Page 169.)



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How the Premium Plan Works in Scotland

There seems to be more interest in the premium plan of securing horses for service among our horsemen. The following from an address delivered at the Winter Fair, Guelph, in 1902, by Mr. Arch. McNeillage, Secretary of the Clydesdale Society of Scotland, gives a very good outline of how the premium plan is managed in that country. In a letter received from Mr. McNeillage a few days ago, he states that the information given by him at Guelph applies to-day, and there is no material change in the working of the premium plan since that date.

HIRING DONE IN ADVANCE

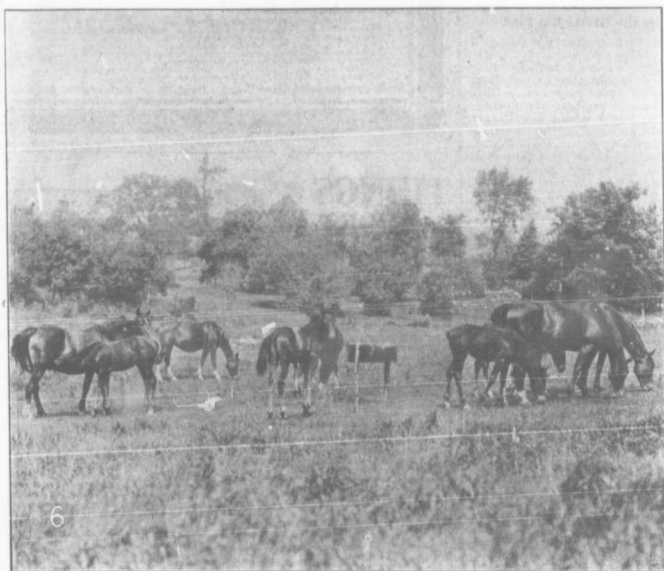
"A word or two regarding the dif-

ference made in the form of a legal contract. That is the system in the case of a society that carries on horse breeding simply as an item in its ordinary work. But there are other methods, as in the case of the Scotch Clydesdale Association, the rules of which I have also given to Mr. Hodson. This association is restricted to fifty members within a radius between Perth and Glasgow, and the object is to hire a stallion for the service of their own mares. Each member pays a subscription of one dollar; that constitutes the backbone of the society. When he enters a mare for service he pays an entrance fee of \$5.00 per mare. Then he agrees to pay the terms which the committee of the society may agree upon with the owner for the hire of his horse.

or to substitute, subject to the approval of the society, a mare belonging to a neighbor on the same terms as for his own.

THERE IS A THIRD SYSTEM

In some cases a number of breeders in the horse breeding district are desirous of securing for themselves a horse of a world-wide reputation. They, perhaps, have a large number of mares, perhaps some are able to put down ten mares, others five, others four. They are determined to have a certain horse, whose stock, perhaps, has been winning everything. His owner has been standing him at ten pounds per mare, perhaps. When they have eighty mares, which is regarded in Scotland as a fair season for any horse, they go to the owner and say, We want this horse, and will pay you the terms you have been getting from the public; there is a list



The Hackney Mares and Foals at Culrobrogie Stock Farm, Graham Bros., Proprietors, Claremont, Ont.

ferent way horses are hired. The hiring is done a long way in advance by committees appointed by the different societies. Now I propose to tell you how these societies are constituted. In case of the Glasgow, Stirling, Perthshire, and several other societies—these are general agricultural societies—they are engaged not merely in promoting horse breeding, but in promoting a great agricultural show, and the hiring of breeding stallions is just a detail of the work. What the Perthshire Society does is to appoint a committee of three or four to visit the leading studs. They are given power to pay a premium of eighty or a hundred pounds for a horse, and to make arrangements of terms with the owner for service. These fees will vary, say ten dollars or a little more for service, or, perhaps, an equal or a greater sum when a mare is in foal. This agreement is

THE PREMIUM PAID for the horse comes out of the members' subscriptions. The fees are payable by each member according to the amount agreed upon between the owner of the horse and the society's committee, and it is left to the owner of the horse or the secretary of the society to collect the money for each foal after it is known whether the mares are in foal. A horse selected on these terms is usually one that has made his reputation. It is not a case of speculation—that is to say, of young, untried horses. The idea is in the interest of the society to secure a horse that has already established a reputation, and to secure his services for the members' own use. Every member of the society is under an honorable obligation to give every horse hired one mare at least. If he does not do so he is under obligation to pay a fee as a forfeit,

of the mares; your money is sure; send him to us. This is the syndicate system, and it works very satisfactorily. I do not know any system that has produced better horses or made more money for the owners of the mares, but it is only possible with a horse whose reputation is established, for manifestly it would be a big risk for any body of breeders to take a horse on such terms that had not established its reputation as a sure foal getter, as a getter of good stock, and as the getter of a sufficient number of good stock to repay those who hire him.

SOME PURCHASE HORSES

There are still some other societies who do not believe in hiring, but who purchase horses. Very few attempt that, because they usually have no power under the constitution of the society to do so. The better way is

to form an advisory limited liability company, and appoint a committee to purchase a horse for them. In that case each member of the company is in honor bound to do his best for the horse, which is general property. In the case of the Aberdeen Company, this system has been a real success, but I know of only one other instance. It all depends on the horse, and that is a considerable risk, and in nine cases out of ten Scotchmen prefer the hiring system. If they hire an unsuccessful horse, there is sufficient honor among our stallion breeders to say, "You were unlucky last year, I will give you a horse next year at a reduction, and try to help you out." Under the hiring system you only lose your money one year and have done with it; under the purchase system you may become the possessor of a white elephant, which no one wants.

How the Hackney is Bred

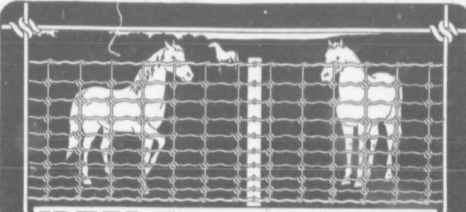
I have been reading the items in THE FARMING WORLD about horse breeding, and I am exceedingly interested in what you have to say about the Hackney horse. I am aware that the Hackney is the best in a twenty-mile race, but I would like to get more information about his breeding and quality.—A. C., Ontario.

The Hackney horse has a genealogy almost as old as the English Thoroughbred. About the time when the Thoroughbred first began to be bred as a race horse, some of the best blood known on the turf was also disseminated among the common stock of Norfolk and Yorkshire. This stock, known widely as the Norfolk trotter, was famous for its ability on the road, for saddle or in harness, and the blood of the famous Flying Childers, transmitted through his son Blaze, still further improved their good qualities. In the old days the Hackney was famous for its performances in long distance journeys, and it is still to a very large extent, the roadster and driving horse of England. It has for long, however, been bred with more reference to roundness, smoothness of conformation, action, and all-round harness style and style than for actual performance, and it is in these particulars that its chief value as a sire for harness horses lies.

The chief features to be guarded against in selecting the Hackney is the tendency to look for too much size and to overlook a lack of quality. Bred to our common run of mares, very often even to small, bred mares of Thoroughbred or trotting blood, the tendency seems to be for the Hackney sire to throw colts which will grow to greater size than himself. The kind of harness horses that are wanted to-day are medium sized, handsome, active and stylish horses, that can "get away." And for producing these the medium sized, bred, active and energetic Hackney stallion is the horse par excellence. Hillhurst Sensation, perhaps one of the most remarkable sires living or dead, is a rather undersized horse.

Western Fair Board

The annual meeting of the Western Fair Board was held at London on Feb. 29th. The financial statement showed a cash surplus of \$9,897, of which over \$4,000 was the surplus for 1905. Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, and Dr. Routledge, Lambeth, are the two new members of the board of directors.



IDEAL WOVEN WIRE FENCE

When you build fence, you ought to be thinking of permanent improvement. Tinkering does not pay. Fences made of light wire, and wires that break rather than give when it gets cold; fences that an unskilful animal could break through; fences not properly stayed—these are not paying kind. It takes only a glance at the Ideal fence to see that it is the right kind. It is made of No. 9 hard steel wire from top to bottom, and is heavier and stronger than any fence on the market. Remember, it costs no more to buy your good poles, set your posts, stretch your fence and staple it when the heavy Ideal fence is looked at every evening. It is heavily galvanized and always presents a handsome, well stretched appearance. You do not get rust because it does not rust, and you cannot afford to buy a light cheap fence or exactly the same price. It costs to study the matter over thoroughly before you buy any kind of a fence. We have prepared a little book that will tell you all about Ideal fence. It gives fence pointers and details that we cannot give here. Write and let us send it to you. A postal card will do very well.

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The I. H. C. spreader apron is driven at both sides from both hind wheels.

This saves all torsion, twisting, friction and undue strain, and consequently saves breakage and results in lighter draft.

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The I. H. C. spreader is the only spreader which is controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

It has ten different feeds—can be adjusted instantly while in motion to spread three to thirty loads per acre.

Large, solid, steel axles front and rear—front wheels cut under—turns very short.

Steel wheels—no rotting or drying out. Broad faced tires with treads in flange to keep out dirt, mud, etc. Lightest and strongest.

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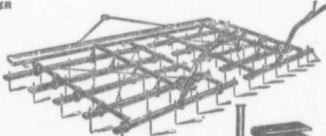
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Ontario Fairs Association

(Continued from Page 166.)

Guelph, and Professor McCready, of the Macdonald Institute, took part in the discussion, the former outlining how children's day is managed at the Guelph Central. Prof. McCready advised fair managers to keep in view the welfare of the child and the school on children's day. Prizes should be small and widely distributed. There was a danger of schools giving too much attention to securing the prize and neglecting the important work for which they exist.

Upon resolution it was decided to have Mr. Cowan's report printed in pamphlet form and distributed early in the season.

A motion carried, allowing societies at a distance to send one delegate, with the voting power of two, so as to save expense.

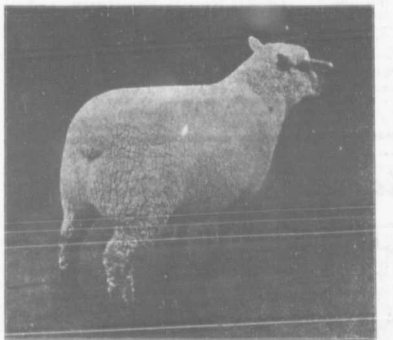
vicinity have had to go out of sheep. They worried my flock very badly, killing as many as ten in one night, and I had to go out of sheep, causing me considerable loss as I have a splendid sheep pasture, but not good for cattle.

In answer to your second question, what would you advise to stop the evil, I would strongly recommend the following: Have a law passed that all male dogs be altered, and anyone keeping a stud dog must keep him tied securely, the same as a bull or stud horse. This also would have other good features. There would not be any of these miserable mongrels. It would do away with them. It would do away with about half the dogs and then there would be plenty left. It would improve the breed. It would lessen dog fights, a frequent source of trouble. Altered dogs do

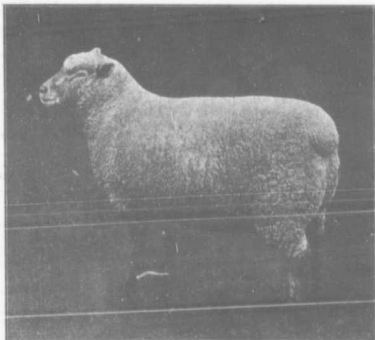
not roam around. There would be no cross dogs.—J. J. Tyson, Wiar-ton, Ont.

Farmers' Clubs

A prominent feature in connection with the Institute meetings in many ridings is the formation of Farmers' Clubs. It is proposed that farmers in each riding band themselves together for the purpose of holding meetings, say, once a month, at those seasons of the year when their farming operations will allow. These meetings will be arranged for and carried on entirely by local men, and any expense in connection therewith shall be borne by a collection or fee from those who attend the meetings. It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to furnish outlines of lessons for these clubs together with references and other information.



Southdown wether lamb, Champion lamb of all breeds at the International, Chicago, 1905. Shown by Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.



Shearling Southdown wether, Grand champion over all breeds at International, Chicago, 1905. Property of Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

Before the convention closed a resolution carried memorializing the government to appoint a provincial auditor for fair books, and that steps be taken to prohibit immoral shows on fair grounds.

The delegates were not a little put out over the delay in getting the railway certificates vouchered by the railway official under the new arrangements. Many missed their trains and were forced to remain over for another day.

The officers for 1906 are: President, J. W. Sheppard, Cayuga; 1st Vice-President, James Mitchell, Goderich; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. Laidlaw, Guelph.

Directors—John Farrell, Forest; J. T. Murphy, Simcoe; W. B. Sanders, Stayner; Chas. Walker, Erin; Geo. E. Lee; W. Alexander, and R. Graham, D. H. Charles, Peterboro, and Joseph Hudspeth, Caledonia, were appointed auditors.

Dogs Put Him Out of the Sheep Business

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In answer to one of your questions re sheep, namely (the questions referred to were published on page 91 Feb. 1st issue. We would be glad to hear from others.): Is the worrying of sheep by dogs common in your district? What means would you advise for lessening this evil?

Dogs are so bad here, especially one tribe kept by an English gentleman, that several farmers in this

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In your valuable paper of the 12th inst., Mr. R. S. Holdsworth complains that my statement regarding relative cost of producing bacon hogs and fat hogs is ambiguous. Let me make it clearer, if possible. At our own institution we conducted five different experiments with six breeds of swine, viz.: Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth, Chester White, Poland China and Duroc Jersey. In these experiments pigs were purchased as nearly the same age as possible, and their average age at the beginning of the experiments would be slightly over two months. They were fed in separate pens under the same conditions, and on the same foods, and every ounce of food consumed by each breed was weighed separately and recorded.

In addition to our own experiments, the Iowa Experiment Station conducted three experiments, in which the same six breeds were compared.

When we arrange the breeds in order of cheapness of gains in weight in these eight experiments, we find as follows:

Berkshires—Four times stood first; once second; twice third; and once sixth in the list.

Yorkshires—Twice stood first; three times second; once third; once fifth; and once sixth in the list.

Duroc Jerseys—Twice stood first;

twice third; twice fourth; once fifth; and once sixth in the list.

Tamworths—Three times stood second; once third; twice fourth; once fifth; and once sixth in the list.

Poland Chinas—Once stood second; twice third; once fourth; once fifth; and three times sixth in the list.

Chester Whites—Four times stood fourth; three times fifth; and once sixth in the list.

WHAT THE TESTS SHOW

Everyone is at liberty to interpret these results to his own liking. One person may say that the results prove that Berkshires make the cheapest gains. It is true that the Berkshires made the best general showing in these eight experiments, but even the Berkshires dropped down to last place in one experiment, and twice got no higher than third place. Further, if we admit that the evidence proves the Berkshire to be the most economical producer, then we must also admit, on the same kind of evidence, that the Yorkshire is a more economical producer than the Chester White, Poland China, and Duroc Jersey, three breeds which are constantly being extolled as cheaper producers than the despised bacon hog. The same kind of evidence will also compel us to admit that the Tamworth is a more economical producer than the Chester White and Poland

Prof. Day Puts up a Good Case for the Bacon Hog

China. I shall leave those who delight in throwing stones at the Yorkshire and Tamworth to choose whichever horn of the dilemma they prefer.


But what is the logical conclusion to be drawn from the evidence submitted? It seems to me that an intelligent consideration of the results obtained by two institutions, working independently, with no financial interest to serve, will force us to conclude that the experiments indicate that the breed to which a hog belongs has nothing to do with its ability to turn food into pork. A good constitution and healthy digestive organs are the factors which determine whether a pig can make good use of its food or not, and we find these things in all breeds if we care to look for them, and breed intelligently. I would like to point out further, that the group of Yorkshires which stood first in point of economy of gain in one of our experiments, produced much superior bacon to that produced by the group of Yorkshires that was down at the bottom of the list in another experiment. And allow me to still further point out that in every one of our five experiments the Yorkshires were either first or tied with the Tamworths for first place, in point of quality of bacon, while the Tamworths were an easy second, except in one experiment. When we consider these facts in conjunction with the standing of the breeds in point of cheapness of production, I do not see how we can avoid another conclusion, viz.: good bacon type is not antagonistic to cheap gains in weight. A hog of good bacon type may or may not make cheaper gains than a hog of fat type, but the fact that he is of bacon type will not prove a disadvantage to him. The ability to make cheap gains in weight is independent of breed and bacon type. I could bring forward additional evidence in favor of this claim, but shall reserve it until some future time.

WHAT IS BACON TYPE?

As a matter of fact, a great deal of the prejudice against the bacon hog is based upon an erroneous conception of what constitutes bacon type. Those narrow chested, lanky, long-legged, coarse, puffy-horned brutes do not represent the ideal bacon type. In fact, they are not of the bacon type at all, because the packer has no use for them, to say nothing of the farmer. A more careful study of what the market really demands would remove a great deal of the antagonism towards the bacon hog.

At the Provincial Winter Fair we have the largest display of bacon hogs on this continent. No man interested in hogs should fail to see that display, if at all possible, and if he can produce healthier looking, more growthy and heavier pigs for their age than he is to be found in that exhibit, he should certainly come forward and demonstrate the fact.

Now, Mr. Editor, I must apologize for the amount of space I am taking, but I am anxious to remove any ambiguity which may remain. I have tried to give a reason for my belief, which is based upon no fancy theories or preconceived notions, but upon hard, solid facts demonstrated by repeated experiments. I may confess that when I commenced this experimental work, I believed that it cost more to produce a bacon hog than one of the fat type, but I was compelled to alter my views. I do not blame anybody, therefore, for finding difficulty in believing as I do, but I would ask those who differ from me not to be content with merely saying I am wrong, but to demonstrate the



Deposited Photograph of Various Dairy Barns and Stalls covered with Paroid Roofing.

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This is Why: It is made of extra strong felt, with an extra good saturation which makes it proof against smoke, chimneys, water, heat, cold, acids and gases. Light stained color; contains no tar; does not run nor crack and does not stain rain water. Don't be put off with a cheap imitation. Get the economical Paroid—the roof that lasts.

Send for Free Sample and name of nearest dealer. Investigate for yourself complete plans for poultry and farm buildings.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers.
(Originators of the Free Roofing KIB—figures for applying in every rail)
Established 1817. Hamilton, Ontario.

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In 1851, Tudhopes were making Carriages—and mighty good ones, too. Been making them ever since. And 55 years experience taught them a whole lot over the way to build better Carriages. Talk it over with the Tudhope agent.

TUDHOPE No. 10

Our Rick Seat Open Buggy. Reinforced side panels, concave sides and steel corners. First quality 32 and 48 larches wheels—rubber tires, bolted between each spoke. Full trimmed shafts, with long painted leather. Silver tips on shafts and whiffletrees. Illustrated catalogue free. Write for it.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd., ORILLIA, Ont.



LAMB FENCE

FROM JAMES McCARTNEY, Horse Dealer, Westminster Township, near London.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, London, Ont.

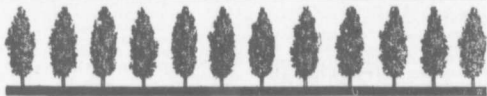
Gentlemen,—I have had from 50 to 250 horses fenced in with Lamb Fence for the past three or four years. This fence has likely had more trial and hard usage than a fence in ordinary use would receive in 20 years.

I am continually turning new horses into the pasture during the summer, resulting in many fights and much jangling against the fence. In one instance a horse ran full force into the fence and turned a complete somersault over it, bending the posts about two feet out of perpendicular and drawing many staples, but not a wire was broken nor the horse injured.

The fence has stood the test with the best of satisfaction, and I sincerely think there is none other quite so good. (Signed) JAMES McCARTNEY.

Write for printed matter and samples of spring wire—they are free.

THE H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Limited, London, Ont., or Box 478, Winnipeg, Man.



TWELVE Apple Trees, price 7 to 15 cents each, Asparagus, two year plants 75c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. Grape Vines and fruit plants at low prices. Roses, a large collection of hardy varieties, one 10c one 15c one 20c. Ever Pink Roses 10c to 20c each. 25 per cent saved by buying direct from the grower. Let us price your list free. Green's Catalog, also copy of Green's Big Fruit Magazine.

POPLAR TREES
FOR \$1.20 of wants. Green's Nursery Co., 413 Wall St., Rochester, N. Y.



Pen of Southdown wether lambs. Champion pen over all breeds at Chicago, 1905. Owned and exhibited by Huntly Wool Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

soundness of their position with equally conclusive experimental evidence. I think I have put up a fairly good case, and I can add a good deal more evidence if necessary, so it is now in order for the opposite side to put in their evidence to enable your readers to decide the case on its merits.

G. E. DAY,
Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ont.

Believes in the Crossbred Bacon Hog

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

I might say that I have read Professor Day's statement regarding the cost of the bacon hog and agree with him under certain conditions. I believe that the select bacon hog will make as much gain as the thick, fat hog when fed on concentrated food, as the Yorkshire hog has a strong constitution and will produce as much gain as the quickest fattening breeds when both are fed heavily. On the other hand, the farmer studies his own interest and believes in crossbreeding for profit in feeding. The cross between the bacon breed and say the Berkshire, the Chester White, the Jersey Red or the Essex produces a pig of strong constitution, which if fed cheaply by grazing in summer or fed on roots in winter with a limited amount of grain, will produce more weight of marketable meat than the purebred bacon breed.

I am carrying on an experiment in feeding six pigs, crossbreds from an Essex sow and got by a purebred Yorkshire boar, and four purebred Yorkshires, which I will finish next week before going to the Ottawa Fat Stock Show, when they will be six

Beware of Imitations!

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IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR.**

Never allow a merchant or dealer to foist on you some poor substitute when you ask for Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. When you use Improved Butter Color your butter will command the highest market price. The government creameries of Canada use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color; the prize buttermakers of Canada and the United States will not allow any other kind in their creameries. No Mud or Impurities in Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. It gives the true Juniper tint at all seasons.

months old. They have been fed on mixed rations, chopped oats, barley and peas, with roots, being lightly fed for bacon purposes. I feel confident that the crossbreds will weigh twenty pounds per head more.

I intend writing you when the test is finished. They are being fed at a neighbor's, a distance from home, where they have had a limited amount of skim milk and butter milk. As there is no scale at the place they have not been weighed yet.

JOSEPH FEATHERSTON.

Streetsville, Ont., Feb. 19th, 1906.

NOTE.—We shall be very pleased indeed to publish the results of Mr. Featherston's experiment as soon as it is completed. Information of this kind from the man who does the feeding cannot but be helpful to farmers who grow hogs.—Editor.

The General Purpose Hog

EDITOR THE FARMING WORLD:

My experience with the bacon hog has been more for breeding purposes, but I would like to make a few suggestions as I have found them:

In feeding pigs we must have one purpose in view, and that is to get the greatest gain for the feed consumed. Now, while I breed Berkshires, they might be classed as the thick, fat hog, and I believe they can be fed cheaper than the long, lean kind or the bacon hog. In my experience I have made no definite test, but only in our usual methods of feeding and the results we receive from them.

Now, I believe the Berkshire to be the general purpose hog. It has those easy feeding qualities which we all like so well to have, but as times change and the bacon type or style changes we must change our old methods of feeding also. We no longer feed the Berkshire those good peas which produce that solid fat, but as a substitute (when we cannot grow peas satisfactorily) we grind barley and oats with a little wheat middlings and sometimes mix a little bran and shorts with the barley and oats. We commence our young pigs with pulp mangolds and a small grain ration of the above mixture. We let our young pigs run with the sow till from six to eight weeks old, and have them eating nicely before weaning. As the pigs get older we increase the grain ration.

In our old method of feeding Berkshires we had no difficulty in having them dress from 100 pounds to 200 pounds at six months old, but as I said before they are the general purpose hog and now we feed lighter. We feed to induce exercise and

growth and not to produce fat. I have found that in feeding the Berkshire, if proper care is taken, we can produce the right bacon type, but it necessitates feeding longer, that is, from seven to eight months. I am not, however, in a position to state definitely which would be the cheaper, to force the feed upon them a little stronger and turn them off at six months, or feed them lighter and keep them till seven or eight months old. But as there has been practically no difference in price the past few years for the proper type I certainly prefer the former method.

In conclusion I might add that where there is plenty of milk for young pigs great care should be taken so as not to feed a strong grain ration till the pigs are three or four months old. By that time the bone and muscle will be getting well formed and developed and will be in a condition to take on fat more readily without bad effect.—D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville, Ont.

NOTE.—We have several more letters on the bacon hog question that are unavoidably crowded out of this issue. Look for them later. We shall be glad to have the views of any others of our readers on this question.—Editor.

Dairy Instruction in Ontario

The Department of Agriculture is sending circulars to proprietors and secretaries of cheese factories outlining the work of instruction to be carried on during 1906 and urging upon those desiring the services of an instructor to make application early. Applications for eastern Ontario should be made to G. G. Pablow, Kingston, Ont., and for western Ontario to G. H. Barr, London, Ont. The fee for the coming season will be \$15 or the same as last season. While the bulk of the factories in Ontario are now organized into groups for the purposes of instruction there are still a number that have not yet joined any syndicate. These should do so at once and make application as above. \$15.00 is not much for a factory to pay and will be made up several times over by the value of the instruction received. No cheese factory or creamery can afford to be without the instructor.

Even though this instruction work has been carried on throughout the

Cream Separator Facts

Established
by actual and
repeated tests

THE MELOTTE

is constructed along lines that give the greatest strength—permit of the least wear, and produce the greatest results with the least outlay of energy. This is a general "Statement of Claim" which will be dealt with in greater detail in each number of this paper.

Write for booklet.

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579-581 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL

province for several seasons there has been a misapprehension in some quarters as to the duties of the instructors. First, and foremost, their duty is to instruct, not only the cheese makers and proprietors as to proper equipment, methods in manufacture, care of cheese, etc., but also to call upon the individual producer and advise with him as to the proper care of milk on the farm, to discuss sanitary conditions about the stables, proper location of milk stand, place for storing milk, best method of cooling, etc.

Butter-making

Among the recent contributions to the dairy literature of this continent is a work on the principles and practice of butter-making by G. L. McKay and C. Larsen, M.A., Professor and Assistant Professor of Dairying respectively in the Iowa Agricultural College.

It treats of the chemical and physical properties of milk and its contents, the handling of milk and cream, and the manufacture of butter therefrom, and in reality is a compilation of the lectures delivered during the four years' course at Ames by Professors McKay and Larsen, adapted to suit the needs of the industry at large. The book is all the more valuable in that it takes up in a practical way one phase of dairying, that of butter-making, and deals with it in a thorough manner from beginning to end. It is well illustrated and contains 329 pages. It sells for \$1.50 net, cloth bound, and is published by Jno. Wiley & Sons, New York.

New Brunswick Dairy School

The Provincial Dairy School, located at Sussex, N.B., opened for the session of 1906 on Feb. 27th. The creamery course began on that date and will close on March 9th. On March 23th the cheese course begins and will continue till March 23rd. Applicants should apply to the Supt. of Dairy School, Sussex, N.B.

Tuberculosis Convention

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis will be held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons on the 28th of March next. The Honorable Senator Edwards will preside in the afternoon.

Mr. Bedford Resigns

Mr. S. A. Bedford, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man., has tendered his resignation. He will manage a large seed business in Brandon.

From Whitley to Oshawa

The Ontario and Durham Agricultural Society have decided to hold their fair in future at Oshawa instead of at Whitley. Parties are now engaged in moving the buildings to the former place. The fair has been held at Whitley since first organized, but of late years that town has not given it the support it should.

A Mine of Wealth

The information contained in your excellent journal I read, digested and made practical use of is a mine of wealth to the farmer, helping him to become a progressive farmer. It will help to furnish this country with farmers who love and honor their occupation.—Salem Franklin, Norfolk Co., Ont.

24
YEARS
WEAR
NO
REPAIRS

SEPARATOR
FACTS

43
YEARS
WEAR
75
REPAIRS

Just facts—that's all you want. Facts can't hurt you nor Tubular Cream Separators. Facts prove Tubulars outwear all other makes five to ten times over. On August 2d, 1904, we started a No. 9 hand driven Dairy Tubular, rated capacity 900 lbs. per hour, on the hardest test a separator was ever put to—an endurance test to last until the wearing parts give way. This Tubular has now run 30 hours a week for 43 weeks—and is still running. Every week of this test is equal to a year's service in a ten cow dairy. No other separator made could stand such a test.

24 Years' Work—No Repairs

Hours run	1,500
Pounds separated	1,050,000
Turns of crank	2,150,750
Turns of bowl	1,150,000,000
Oil used	2 quarts
Time setting	About 3 min.
Time adjusting	None
Repairs	None

43 Years' Work—75 Repairs

Hours run	8,150
Pounds separated	1,925,000
Turns of crank	2,525,070
Turns of bowl	1,864,000,000
Oil used	2½ quarts
Time setting	About 7 min.
Time adjusting	10 min.
Repairs	75 costs

After 24 weeks, the balls in the frictionless bearing supporting the bowl showed wear. This was natural, for each had rolled over 32,000 miles. Renewing balls cost only 75 cents and ten minutes adjusting, yet made this Tubular as good as new. All Tubulars are equally durable. Catalogue P-292 tells about them. Write for it today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Canada West Chester, Pa. Chicago, Illinois

Thick Cream

SELLS FOR ONE CENT MORE PER POUND THAN THIN CREAM

The creameries of the country have become so convinced of the increased value of thick cream over thin cream that many of them are paying one cent per pound more for cream testing 20 per cent and over than for that testing under 20 per cent.

The reasons for this are—

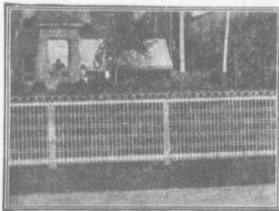
First—Thick cream makes better butter because it contains less milk and therefore keeps in better condition.
Second—Thick cream is so much less in quantity that the cost of transportation is less.

It is much better for the dairyman to make thick cream because he has more skimmed milk left at home to feed calves—it then follows that dairymen should buy only such separators as can separate thick cream.

The U. S. Separators

Lead the World in this particular

Because of the cheap and poorly constructed separators that cannot make thick cream. They would be expensive even if furnished without cost.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.
Exclusively issued distributing warehouses throughout the U.S. and Canada.



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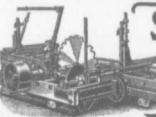
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Galvanized and coated with white enamel paint.

Any height up to 8 feet and any length from 10 feet up. No waste.

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This is true of our Saws, Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Machines, Drag Saws, Band Saws, Planers and other wood working machinery—and for our new handsome catalog and learn why. Price right too.

AMER. SAW MILL MACHINERY CO. 21 V. Office, 422 Engineering Bldg.

There are some GOOD mills,
There are some BETTER mills,
There is only ONE BEST MILL



As Others See Us

We, rating others honestly, are prone
To wonder how they in their little-
ness,
Can pride themselves on merits of
their own
And be so blind to those that we
possess.

We see wherein they lack; we mea-
sure all
The faults which they serenely
think they hide;
We weigh their worth and see how
far they fall
Below the things on which they stake
their pride.

We wonder why they do not stop to
show
Due deference to those who loom
so high;
They pass us, merely nodding as they
go,
Or overlook us as they hurry by.

Perhaps when they consider you and
me
They, too, discover blemishes that
mar;
Perhaps it is our present selves they
see,

Not what we might be—and sup-
pose we are.

Mexican Courtship and Marriage

IT costs a man something to get mar-
ried in Mexico. The would-be
groom has first to interview the parish
priest and it must be agreed between
them how much the holy padre is to
receive for performing the ceremony.

If he discovers later, that the man is a
person of wealth and importance he will
raise his price just before the wedding
day, and sometimes he will raise it
twice. For this reason many a couple
slip over the border, and are married in
the United States.

It is the custom of the country for the
groom to give the bride her wedding out-
fit even to the shoes, garters, trunks and
traveling bags. He pays for the supper
after the civil marriage and for the
breakfast after the religious marriage.
He furnishes their new home, except
the bride's own room. In this she is

supposed to place the furniture, which
she uses as a young girl. As a matter of
fact, he must pay all the expenses that
in America are usually met by the in-
dulgent father.

The tedious process through which
the Mexican man and girl must pass,
before they can consider themselves as
actually married, would prove most
trying to the strenuous American. By
appointment, a judge of one of the civil
courts appears at the home of the future
bride. She must have present two
witnesses, and the groom must have
four. These will swear that neither has
been married before. The groom has
then to tell who are his father and moth-
er, and his grandfather and grandmoth-
er, and what is their occupation. The
witnesses swear that to the best of their
belief he is telling the truth. This cere-
mony is called the presentation, and is
of the same character as the betrothal
in France.

Exactly eighteen days later, not a
minute before, the couple go before the
same judge, this time in his court, and
he performs the civil ceremony which
makes them man and wife in the eyes of
the law. They are accompanied by the
same witnesses as at the presentation. I

Two weeks afterwards they are mar-
ried in church, usually with a nuptial
mass, and this time they are surrounded
by what are known as godfathers and
godmothers, various members of their
respective families. The priest meets
them at the door of the church, and
taking a hand of each leads them to the
altar. After he has pronounced them
man and wife the husband for the first
time is permitted to be alone with his
bride.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the
Diaz Government to crush it, the in-
fluence of the church is still paramount
with the masses of the people, and
though for fourteen days they have been
married, according to the laws of their
country, the girl does not consider her-
self a wife until the church has made her
one, and no Mexican girl of good reputa-
tion will see a man alone until he is her
husband.

During the long interval between the
presentation and the church marriage
the Spanish lover-husband has contin-
ued to court his bride through
the bars of her window. He has stood in
the street, night after night, and hour
after hour, telling her the rime, sweet,
old story, and the sight is such a com-
mon one, even in modern Mexico, that
the passer-by will not turn to look at
them.

When a girl is being courted, and is
unfortunate enough to live on the second
floor (it frequently happens in this
country of flats), she will let down a
string from the balcony which is in front
of every window, and the man below
ties a note to it, or perhaps some candy
or flowers, and quite regardless of the
listening neighbors, he will tell her that
she is the light of his eyes, with all the
ardor of the passionate, southern na-
ture.

A Prairie Dinner

Suppose you start on a trip across the
mountains. You have plenty of "grub,"
but you accidentally left your cooking
utensils behind—not a Dutch oven, not a
frying pan, not a tin plate, not even a to-

mato can. Do you suppose for a mo-
ment I would sit down on that sack of
flour and starve? Not quite.

Build a big fire and when it gets low
shove a lot of good old spuds under the
coals. If you have fresh meat the way
is clear for broiling. If not, slice your
bacon, impale it on a stout stick and
when your spuds are done break them
open and allow the good old bacon
grease to drop on them as it boils on
the end of that stick. You want coffee.
Rip the jacket off that canteen, bring
the water to a boil, funnel your coffee
in, and your coffee is ready. But how
about the bread. No pan to mix the
dough in; no article in which to
about the bread? No pan to mix the
cakes? All right. Just mix your bak-
ing powder carefully in the top of the
sack, form the flour into funnel shape,
pour in very little water at a time—
don't be afraid of getting your fingers
balled up—mix that dough right there,
and when it is the desired consistency
roll it out like a snake. Cut a cake
from any old thing, wrap this snake
shaped piece of dough around it in a
long coil, turn it before the fire until
it is good and brown, and you will
have finer bread than grandma ever
made.

Childhood

Their lives are songs, God writes the
words.

"We" set them to music at pleasure.
The song grows sad or sweet or glad,
As we choose to fashion the mea-
sure.

The song must be sung whatever the
rhyme,

Whatever the time or meter,
And if it is sad, we may make it glad,
Or if sweet, we may make it
sweeter.

Some Names Not Permissible

Mamma—I wonder what we will
call the baby?

Johnny—I don't think we'd better
call him any of the names papa
called him last night when he was cry-
ing. He mightn't like it when he
grows up.

Do you know that a turned down
kerosene lamp is a magazine of dead-
ly gas, which the healthiest lungs
cannot be safely exposed to? Many
physicians even go so far as to say
it will cause diphtheria. Yet how
many sleeping rooms are thus half-
lighted all night, when sickness pre-
vails, and the windows kept closed or
raised but slightly? Never turn down
a kerosene lamp used in a sick room
—if the light is too strong use a
shade or screen.

Tobacco and Liquor Habits

Dr. McTaggart's Tobacco Remedy removes
all desire for the weed in a few days. A vege-
table medicine, and one resulting from the
tongue with it occasionally. Price \$2.00.
Truly marvellous are the results from taking
this remedy for the liquor habit. It is a safe and
inexpensive home treatment. No hypodermic
injections, no public houses, no loss of time from
business, and a certainty of cure.

Address or consult
DR. MCTAGGART,
75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Farmers desiring help for
the coming season should
apply at once to the GOV-
ERNMENT FREE FARM
LABOR BUREAU.

Write for application form
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Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto.

Prompt Pay

We need a year to grow a pig.
The two before a steer is big.
The hens lay every day.

Alfalfa takes three years to spread,
A horse as colt four years we fed.
The hens lay every day.

A field of grain just once we reap,
A yearly fleece take off our sheep.
The hens lay every day.

A few weeks yield the honey store,
Then blossom, fruit and all are o'er.
The hens lay every day.

For other things, too long we wait,
Our life is short, and pay day late.
The hens lay every day.

Ventilation of House Drains

House drainage is a most important and imperfectly understood subject. So long as the water runs away, that seems to be about the only matter with which the householder is concerned. Old drains should, as far as possible, be sluiced with disinfecting solutions at least once a week in cold weather, and every day in hot weather, or at any season of the year if there is any epidemic disease in the vicinity.

The importance of proper attention to drains has rarely been more aptly illustrated than by an incident which occurred within the past few weeks.

About a year ago a child died of malignant diphtheria. No other cases developed, and it was supposed that the disease was stamped out. A few weeks ago the drain in a neighboring house became clogged, and it was necessary to search for the place of stoppage. As several drains ran into a common outlet, it so happened that in digging the drain from the infected house was opened.

A boy who was standing by, looking with boyish curiosity at the digging, remarked to his mother that night that when they struck that drain the most awful smell came from it that he had ever experienced, and said that his mouth felt full of it, and he could not get it out of his throat. Forty-eight hours later a clearly-defined case of diphtheria developed itself, and it took a week of the most unremitting struggle to bring the boy through safely. If that drain had been thoroughly disinfected, it is scarcely likely that the disease would have broken out again in the same locality. Certainly the boy, by inhaling the poisonous odor from the drain, sensed the presence of something unusually disagreeable, as he never ceased to complain of the ill taste in his mouth and throat.

Discrimination in Household Work

There is more in discrimination than either in physical strength or in executive ability, although it is really a prominent factor in the latter. Nobody needs to study this more than the busy house-mother, who feels her young vigor waning, the while her daily burden grows heavier. A little thought will show any woman who is in the habit of dressing hastily to prepare breakfast, that she will save time and strength by dressing carefully before she goes to the kitchen. A little freshening of collar and hair after the morning chores are done, will make her tidy for the day, with less of strain than one or two complete toilettes would demand. I used to think it an unpardonable sin to shut the kitchen door upon the multitude of the great unwashed. Now I have learned better.

I stack them up neatly, cover them

over, and put the rest of the house in order first. This done, I deliberately sit down to look over the morning paper, to read some delightful sketch in a favorite magazine or take some of the dainty stitches that my soul delights in. I have learned that a great part in the preparation of any meal is the waiting for this or that to be at exactly the right stage of cooking for further attention, and since I am obliged to be in the kitchen all the time the mid-day dinner is in process of construction, I then wash those breakfast dishes with much less feeling that they are a dreaded task, than if I had taken a separate time for them. The lamps come in along with the dishes, and if I have more time left, there is always a window or two, a door facing or a bit of hard wood that I can clean, and so obviate the turmoil of a regular house-cleaning.

This thing of house-cleaning is another of the tasks that can be eliminated entirely, if one keeps doing a bit here and there and does not allow oneself to get to feeling that the season of mid-yearly gloom is a necessity. It is this constant thinking about the doing of the housework to false ideals that play havoc with a woman's strength. Individual problems all differ, and it is up to every one of us to arrive at the easiest and best solution that the circumstances will admit.

WHAT IS THE LAW?

ANY PERSON wishing information of a legal nature will find

"Anger's Digest of Canadian Laws"

(which is now ready) reliable, up-to-date and handy for reference. It gives not only THE LAWS but the legal and business forms and fees as well. This book is endorsed by Hon. Richard H. Scott, W. M. Giesman, M. P., and other well-known legal gentlemen. It goes into details relating to Property, Deeds, Agreements for Sale, University by Possession, Mortgages and Chattel Mortgages, The Covenants, Mortgage-Taking Possession, Discharge, Transfer, Power of Sale, Foreclosure, Bills of Sale, Lien and other legal matters, Married Women's Property Rights, Juries, Wills, Executors, Administrators, Legacies, Laws of Inheritance, Laws as to Renting of Property, etc.

It takes up Master and Servant, Partnership and Joint Stock Companies, Transfer of Property to Evade Creditors, Cancelling Orders, Drafts, Checks, Agreements for Hire, and a thousand and one questions that continually arise in a community—and answers them.

The amendments each year may be obtained for ten cents, which will keep the book up-to-date continually.

If you wish a copy send \$3 and it will be sent, postage pre-paid.

D. A. ROSS,

Agents Wanted Box 383, BARNIA, ONT.

FREE GOLD WATCH

A regular \$25 Watch in appearance. Very handsome. The case are beautifully finished. Standard size, and guaranteed 12 months. It is the finest watch in the world, and is given with the case, chain, American leather, American jewels, accurate and guaranteed to run for years. This watch is only given to those who will do a week's work, and the slavingest to do only 10 sets of work, and the slavingest to do only 10 sets of work.

POST CARDS
The people by whom, they are as beautiful and cheap. Everyone who they are now wanting, will do that. They are worth at least 10 cents in every set and only the set. They are worth at least 10 cents in every set, with a new set of 100 cards at one set, post paid. Colonial Art Co., Dept. 112 Toronto

FREE

Handsome Blue Fox Print, the most beautiful picture ever made from such a handsome quality. This fine Fox Print is given with four large and most expensive illustrations. It is worth 25 cents, and is given with the case, chain, American leather, American jewels, accurate and guaranteed to run for years. This picture is only given to those who will do a week's work, and the slavingest to do only 10 sets of work, and the slavingest to do only 10 sets of work.

Post cards
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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Tongue Twisters

Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, in sifting a sieveful of unsifted thistles through three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb. Now, if Theophilus Thistle, the successful thistle sifter, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb, see that thou in sifting a sieveful of unsifted thistles thrust not three thousand thistles through the thick of the thumb.

Success to the successful thistle sifter!

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

And a peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers,

Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

How much wood would a wood-chuck chuck

If a wood-chuck could chuck wood?

A wood-chuck would chuck as much wood

As a woodchuck could chuck wood.

She sells sea shells,

She stood at the gate a-welcoming him in.

Gig whip, gig whip, gig whip.

She says she shall sew a sheet.

The sixth sick schiek's sixth sheep's sick.

Nine grey geese in a green field grazing;

Green were the geese and green was the grazing.

How a Dog Taught Manners

Little Ada Means lives on a western prairie farm where nobody is crowded. There is a great deal of room for play grounds, and nothing to hide sky, storm, trains and teams.

Of course, in any but the warmer weather, a little girl would become chilled and tired riding to the market town twenty miles and back. Her parents generally leave Ada with Grandma Otley, a neighbor. A tiny trunk is packed for Mary Ann, a big doll, who enjoys visiting too.

"Be a brave, merry girl," is always Mrs. Mean's good-bye.

She certainly wishes Ada to be lovable and perhaps likes to advertise herself as a good mother.

The days with Grandma Otley are simple ones, with chickens and patchwork dishes and Mary Ann, but children not bred on excitement, like quiet pleasures. Everything was lovely if it had not been for Tige, the big knowing bulldog. Mrs. Otley's protector. Ada certainly did not understand Tige at first. He is faithful, but old, dignified and set in his ways. One of his ways is to be fed by no one but Mrs. Otley and eating from a plate. The little girl wished more than anything else to carry Tige his plate of food. He growled a little at first but was hungry and soon content because his mistress stood near,

and told him Ada was "company" to be treated well.

After a few times, Grandma trusted Ada alone, with many cautions, like "set the plate down quickly, step off a little way and don't meddle with him." Ada remembered a while, then crept nearer and even dared put back bits of food which Tige's nose had pushed off. Again, he growled at first, and again decided she was "company." "She is young and foolish, I must bear with her if she has no manners," he probably thought.

This went on till one day Mrs. Otley heard a strange whimper. She looked through her window and her heart nearly stopped beating. She never knew how she found another plate of food and ran to Tige, saying, "Good fellow, good boy, try this." The bull-dog had one of Ada's fat hands completely in his mouth and she was softly crying, "Be a brave girl, Be brave."

A bull-dog's teeth are fitted for a grip that does not let go, but Tige dropped her hand, wagged his stumpy tail and trotted to the new offering. Not even a scratch was seen on her fair flesh. He had evidently held her hand with his pendulous lips only. "I was putting the meat in his mouth," Ada owned. "I could do it so much faster than he could with just a tongue."

"Dear heart," said Grandma, "animals, as well as people, have ways of their own and I think we get along best when we respect their harmless tastes."

Trick with Figures

No little trick of figures that we know of will give more fun to a company than this:

Ask Tommy Jones, for instance, to set down the year he was born; then have him add 4 to it, and then his age at his next birthday, if that birthday comes before the next January 1; if it comes after that, let him add his age at his last birthday.

Now let him multiply the result thus obtained by 1000, and for the product subtract 694,423. Finally, let him substitute in this result letters of the alphabet for the figures, and he will have his name as most persons know it. In substituting the letters A is 1, B is 2, C is 3, D is 4, E is 5, etc.

The rule here given applies to the year 1905; if the test is made in 1906, the sum 695,423 should be deducted, instead of 694,423.

Try this with your own age and see how it works.

Aren't You Glad She Wasn't?

If your mother's mother was my mother's sister's aunt, what relation would your grandfather's uncle's nephew be to my older brother's first cousin's son-in-law? Answer: As your mother's mother is to my older brother's cousin's son-in-law, so is my

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these nerves, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How disease weakens them and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by having its cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things everyone ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free book Book 1 on Dyspepsia, and the "Health Book 2 on the Heart." "Token" you must add. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Dress Dr. Shoop, Box 5 for Women. Dr. Shoop, Box 5 for Men.

Which book you want. Book 4 on Rheumatism. Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

mother's sister's aunt to your great grandfather's uncle's nephew. Divide your mother's mother by my elder brother's first cousin's son-in-law, and multiply my mother's sister's aunt by your great grandfather's uncle's nephew, and either add or subtract we forget—which and you will have the answer—in the spring.

The Manly Boys

Teach your boy that it does not lower his dignity to be gentle. The manly boy will show his sister the same courteous treatment that he does the other fellow's sister. The clean cut, courageous boy will be just as pure in heart and mind as he would have his sister be, and every noble son of a good mother should have only the highest ideal of sister's purity.

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Health in the Home

Health Hints

Cold drinks are not necessary to relieve thirst. Indeed, very cold drinks are apt to increase the thirst. It is well to avoid drinking any liquid below a temperature of 60 degrees, and even a higher temperature is preferable. Hot drinks aid digestion.

If you suffer from sleeplessness get as much sunshine and fresh air as possible. Avoid drugs. Sunshine is the best support that one can use.

Shoes that have been wet and have become stiff and uncomfortable may be made soft and pliable by being thoroughly rubbed with vaseline.

Wrinkles caused by an ill temper cannot be eradicated by treatment. The ill temper must be banished before the wrinkles will disappear.

If fresh air makes your face ache, you probably need attention. Many troubles of the larynx and pharynx are caused by carious teeth.

Yellow Skin

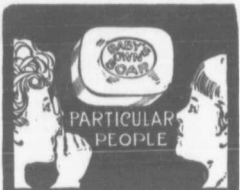
When the skin turns yellow it is nature's warning that the liver needs attention. The bile which is formed by this organ is escaping into the blood, instead of being poured into the intestine to assist in digestion and keep the bowels regular. The continuous administration of a mild cathartic stimulant would overcome this unnatural condition, causing the liver to form bile in proper quantities and discharge it into the bowels, thus relieving constipation and bleaching the skin. A proper medicine should be employed to accomplish this result, and its use would restore the most faded and worn woman to something like her early bloom, and make her feel younger, lighter, and more active. The mind also should become brighter under its use, the patient take more interest in things, and be consequently livelier and more animated. These things will combine to make her feel very grateful and kindly disposed towards her doctor. And, if sentimental appreciation of her improved appearance is greater than her regard for the restoration of health, the physician is still a benefactor, who has learned that beautifying as well as hygienic considerations may be utilized as a powerful lever to extend his practice.

When babies are put down to sleep they should be laid on their side and not on their back. While they are very young, care should also be taken to lay them first on one side and then on the other.

To clean the inside of a vinegar cruet, fill it half full of warm water, add a teaspoon household ammonia, shake, let stand for a few moments, then empty, wash in warm soap suds, and the brown coating will be entirely removed.

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Sunday at Home

A Prayer

Almighty God have mercy upon us, who, when troubled with the things that are past, lost faith, and life, and courage, and hope. So have mercy upon us, and uphold us, that we, being sustained by a true faith that Thou art merciful and forgiving, may go on in the life of the future to keep Thy commandments, to rejoice in Thy bounty, to trust in Thy mercy, and to hope in the eternal life. Grant unto all of us, whatsoever may befall us, to remember ever that it is all of Thy guidance, under Thy care, by Thy will; that so, in darkest days, beholding Thee we may have courage to go on, faith to endure, patience to bear, and hopefulness to hold out, even unto the end. Amen.

True Happiness

Long before Christ came to the earth men were asking themselves, What is happiness? and what can a man do to be happy? It is a good question to ask yourself to-day. If you want to work a problem in arithmetic, you find out what the problem calls for, and until you find out this, you cannot hope to solve the problem. It is much the same with happiness. You must settle in your own mind what it is, what will make you happy, before you can expect to get it.

A Sensible Sunday

Dr. Johnson was assuredly a sensible man. The following is an extract from his "Prayers and Meditations":

"Having lived" (as he with tenderness of conscience expresses himself), "not without an habitual reverence for the Sabbath, yet without that attention to its religious duties which Christianity requires, I resolve—

"1. To rise early, and in order to it, to go to sleep early on Saturday.

"2. To use some extraordinary devotion in the morning.

"3. To examine the tenor of my life, and particularly the last week, and to mark advances in religion, or recession from it.

"4. To read the Scripture methodically with such helps as are at hand.

"5. To go to church twice.

"6. To read books of Divinity, either speculative or practical.

"7. To instruct my family.

"8. To wear off by meditation any worldly soil contracted in the week."

The Helper

The way seems longer over brier and road,
And the road is so long;
But the Feet that were tired by going afoot
Help mine to be strong.

The Hand that He reaches out to me
Has a scar in the palm;
'Tis a heart that was broken on Calvary
Teaches mine to be calm.

The only way to become like Christ is to live with him daily and constantly. Drummond tells of two boys who became together for eight years, and became so much alike that people wondered at the resemblance. There is no other way than this to catch the likeness of the Master.

The giving of ourselves to bad habits is an insult to our Heavenly Father, who gave us life and being.



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The History of the Fife Wheat

(Continued from Page 162.)

two, with one the careful and cautious housewife, Canada has benefited to an extraordinary degree by the introduction of the Fife wheat. Later it found its way to the West, where it has become the staple produce of the prairie. We understand that a movement is on foot to have the Dominion Government recognize the late David Fife (we would include his good wife also) by some suitable testimonial. No citizen of Canada ever deserved it better and we trust the government will consider the matter favorably when the case comes before it.

Killing Smut

There is no greater menace to the grain crop than smut. It is persistent and if not checked will lessen the yield very materially and at the same time seriously injure the quality of the

crop itself. Smut can only be gotten rid of in seed by carefully submerging the seed in some solution that will destroy the smut germs. One of the very best substances for this purpose is formalin (40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde). From 3 to 4 ounces to ten gallons of water are the proportions to use. If the formalin is guaranteed to be 40 per cent. solution, 3 ounces to 10 gallons of water will be sufficient to destroy all smut excepting perhaps in the case of oats when a stronger solution might be used.

The solution can be applied either by sprinkling or immersion, a longer period being required for oats than other grains. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as good results were obtained by sprinkling or immersion for five minutes as for two hours time. But where the grain is very badly affected with smut, both a stronger solution and a longer period of immersion are advisable. In all cases care should be taken to see that the application of the solution is thoroughly done. It will pay in every case to treat smut-affected seed in this way before sowing.

In regard to formalin Prof. Shutt advises getting the grain into the soil as soon as possible after applying it. This would necessitate applying the treatment at seeding time. If the treated seed has to remain for any length of time before sowing it would be advisable to wash the formalin off. The better plan, perhaps, is to apply just before sowing time, and get it in the ground as quickly as possible.

Can You Stuff Birds?

If you are interested in mounting and stuffing birds you cannot do better than correspond with the N.W. School of Taxidermy, of Omaha, Neb., whose announcement appears elsewhere in this issue. They have made a great success in teaching people by mail how to mount and how to stuff birds. If you are interested it will be worth your while to write at once.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Azoturia

I have a mare 5 years old. She has been sick a couple of times. She always gets sick on the road and seems to stiffen in the hind legs so she cannot put one foot past the other. She seems to be cramped across her kidneys. I get her home as soon as possible and give her about 1 ounce of turpentine and about 2 ounces of nitre and probably in an hour she will make her water and be all right again. Her water will be of a thick, bloody color. I rubbed turpentine across her kidneys. When she is sick on the road she suffers terribly and won't go any distance without being covered with white froth.—Subscriber, Hastings Co., Ont.

This is a clear case of Azoturia, a disease peculiar to the horse, as it is not found in any other animal. It is caused by high feeding and not enough exercise. It is a common thing with horses that are fed well and worked regularly and then after a few days idleness are taken out for a drive. In such cases the animal will not be affected in the stable, but as soon as driven or put to work the attack will come on. The best cure is preventative measures. The mare in question seems to be specially subjected to this disease. Give her regular exercise every day and do not feed too highly when idle. If this is done there will be no danger of the disease. Mares are more subject to it than horses.

Regarding help in case an attack comes on, as soon as the horse shows signs of stiffness on being driven or worked after standing in the stable a few days it should be stopped at once, even if in the middle of the street. If this is done the disease will not progress further. The disease requires movement to develop it. Allow the animal to stand for an hour or two, then move it. If it is still stiff it will be necessary to give some medicine. In bad cases when the animal is down give 2 ounces of sweet spirits of nitre and 1 ounce aromatic spirits of ammonia in a pint of cold water, and repeat it every half-hour till four doses are given. Keep the loins and hips warm.

Laminitis

I have a mare 5 years old that has been of no use to me for one year. I consulted the only veterinary surgeon in our county. He fired the feet just above the hoofs but no relief was given. Shortly after Christmas I blistered her fetlock, but it proved of no avail. I have now reached the conclusion that the mare is affected with rheumatism and has reached a chronic stage. She is now lame in her fore feet that she can hardly get to water. She lies down most of her time and when she tries to get up she has to haul her feet slowly back in order to adjust them properly. When she is walking to water (apparently to relieve her fore feet) she gets her hind feet as far forward as possible. I am now giving her 2 ounces of salicylic acid dissolved into dram doses, and rubbing her legs with wood alcohol.—J. B. W., Bay du Vin, N.B.

This is evidently from the description given a case of chronic laminitis or founder. From some cause or other changes in the internal structure of the foot have taken place

and as it is impossible to restore these to normal conditions when the disease once becomes chronic a permanent cure cannot be expected. If the mare is of good type we would advise keeping her for breeding purposes. Relief can be given by poulticing and blistering the coronets and continuing for several months. Keep her off the hard roads and on the farm. Turn out on the grass or soft ground when spring comes. In the meantime remove the shoes and keep the mare on a soft floor.

The Better Sire

A horse discussion arose as to which was the better sire, Lyon MacGregor or McQueen, and we have decided to leave the decision to you—Subscriber, York Co.

This is a difficult question to answer, as they are half brothers, and two of the very best sires in Canada. They have each sired more prize winners at the very best shows of America than any horses that we can call to memory. Parties may congratulate themselves who have either horse in their district.

Sick Cow

I have a cow that has a big lump behind her right front leg. It broke the other day and is running. She has similar lumps on her two hind legs at the hocks. She eats well but is very thin. She will eat all she gets but it seems to do her no good. Can you tell me what is the matter?—Jno. Reed, York Co., Ont.

From the description given it would be impossible to say what is wrong. If the cow had one lump it might possibly be caused by some direct injury, but with three or four there is evidently something wrong with the cow's system, and we would advise consulting the nearest qualified veterinary surgeon. There are so many things that might cause a condition of this kind that it would be impossible to say what is the matter without seeing the animal or getting a fuller description.

Grafting Apples and Corn Growing

Would you please tell how grafting is done, and all about it, for I have had no experience along this line. Would you also give some barn plans in THE FARMING WORLD. Would you

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advise early plowing of sod for corn and how should it be worked until planting time?—James E. Turpin, Middlesex Co., Ont.

There are two kinds of grafting, cleft grafting and tongue or whip grafting, either one of which will prove effective if the work is done properly. Grafting is usually performed in the spring. We have not space to deal with this matter in this issue, but will give fuller data in March 15th issue.

We have some plans of barns under way which will be published in an early issue.

A rich, warm, friable loam soil is the best for corn, but it can be grown on many kinds of soil to advantage. Corn does well on sod, especially a clover sod. If the sod has not been plowed in the fall, early spring plowing would perhaps give the best results, as more moisture and nitrogenous plant foods would be conserved for the corn plant later on and the land would have a chance to warm up before planting. It would be a good plan to roll after plowing, especially on light or spring soils. Then harrow and cultivate frequently so as to secure a deep, firm, finely pulverized, moist and clean seed bed. A disc harrow would do good work here. In preparing corn land the aim should be to plow in the fall as the action of the winter's frosts and snow help to make the soil friable.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscribers free charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to the farmer. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

A Wife's Third

If a man makes a will and wills a wife less than her third can she claim her third after, or can he will her third from her?—Ontario.

A wife is entitled to her dower, and a husband cannot deprive her of it by his will. He may bequeath her a certain sum or certain property by his will, stating in the will that it is left to her in lieu of her dower, but even then the wife is entitled to elect or choose whether she will accept the provision made for her in her husband's will or take her dower in his estate. If a husband bequeaths his wife anything under his will without stating that it is left to her in lieu of her dower she is entitled to receive the bequest in addition to her dower.

Law Governing Noxious Weeds

If the ratepayers of a municipality petition the township council to have an inspector appointed to see that noxious weeds are cut before going to seed is the council compelled to act in the matter? Has such an inspector authority to enter on any farm and have the weeds destroyed before going to seed?

If a crop of grain is growing on the land has the owner power to pay for destroying the crop?—D. Molesworth.

The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, empowers the councils of townships to pass bylaws for preventing the growth of Canada thistles and

other weeds detrimental to husbandry and for compelling the destruction thereof.

Under sub-section 2 of section 3 of the "Act to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases affecting fruit trees" (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 279), it is enacted that the council "may and upon a petition of fifty or more ratepayers shall appoint at least one inspector to enforce the provisions of this act in the municipality."

This act also states that "it shall be the duty of the inspector to give or cause to be given notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land within the municipality, whereon the said noxious weeds are growing and in danger of going to seed . . . requiring him to cause the same to be cut down or destroyed within ten days from the service of the notice." Such notice must be given not later than the 10th day of July in each year or such earlier date as may be fixed by by-law of the municipality.

If the owner or occupant refuses or neglects to cut down or destroy all or any of such noxious weeds within the period aforesaid, the inspector shall enter upon the land and cause such weeds to be cut down or

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52 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

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It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm.

It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product. All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power.

Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine.

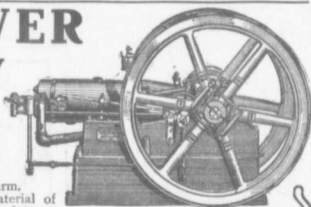
It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power.

It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order.

It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel.

I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes:

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Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power. Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power.

Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shredding and shelling corn; threshing and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc.

Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine.

If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

destroyed, with as little damage to growing crops as may be, or he may lay an information against the owner or occupant before any Justice of the Peace as to such refusal or neglect. The act provides that no inspector shall have power to cut down or destroy weeds on any land sown with grain.

Section 2 of the act says it shall be the duty of the occupant or owner, as the case may be, to cut down or destroy noxious weeds growing on his land so often each year as is sufficient to prevent the ripening of their seed, "provided that such cutting or destruction does not involve the destruction of growing grain."

About Rent of Farm

A has a farm rented from B, who sells it to C after A has done his fall work for the next year's crop, plowing and drawing out manure, etc. C wants possession of his new property at once. Can A hold the place until his year is out? If compelled to leave, can he claim damages for work done?—X. Y. Z. (Ontario).

THE Stewart Straw Cutter

Any farmer who has been in the habit of using his straw in the cut form for either fodder or litter knows that this is the most satisfactory way in which it may be used for either purpose. The long straw is awkward to handle and takes up a great deal of unnecessary space. It is certainly not economical to feed the long straw, as the chief service of straw as a food for animals is to mix it with other cut foods and, to mix them properly, the straw must be cut.

For litter there is nothing so economical and so satisfactory as cut straw. It absorbs all the liquid which is the most valuable portion of the manure and makes a manure of a texture that is most easily spread, either by fork or wheel spreader.

The farmer who gives the subject a moment's consideration will be convinced that the use of long straw is positively wasteful. Straw-cutting is practiced on most farms and could be done with good results on all farms, but why putter away valuable time by cutting straw at spells during the whole winter? You can turn this time to better account having all straw cut at the same time as threshing.

The Stewart Straw Cutter attachment has solved the problem. It may be attached to any make of separator and will cut the straw at the same time as threshing. No extra labor is required and the straw may be cut to any length desired.

If you own a separator you will find it a great saving of time and labor to have a Stewart Straw Cutter attached.

If you have your threshing done by a thresherman now is the time to see that he has one attached to his outfit. If you would like it, speak to your neighbors about it and then demand that your thresherman furnish himself with one. He will do it to insure your patronage.

Remember, now is the time to consider this question. It is most important. Write for illustrated booklet, in which are testimonials from well-pleased users. Write to

THE STEWART STRAW CUTTER CO.,
19 ABERDEEN CHAMBERS,
TORONTO.

Whether you have to give up possession of the farm would depend on the terms of your lease. It may be that you agreed to vacate in the event of the farm being sold at any time. You do not say whether your lease is a written one or not, nor for how many years, nor whether the term has expired. Without fuller particulars we cannot answer your question satisfactorily. If you will send us full particulars we will be pleased to answer you.

Legality of Lease

Is a lease legal if the address of the party of the second part is not filled in as in the copy of the lease herewith?

Can this lease be held till the end of the term (five years) or will it be void if twenty-five dollars rent is not paid next December?—Daise (Ontario).

The leaving out of the address of the party does not make the lease void. The lease states that the party of the second part agrees to complete a well in a year or pay annually thereafter the sum of twenty-five cents per acre till a well is drilled. Part or all of said rental money can be paid at any time within said term of agreement. You will notice from the above that if a well is drilled within a year no money is payable and in case no well is drilled then it is stated 25 cents an acre is to be paid annually thereafter, but the lease also goes on to say that part or all of said rental money can be paid at any time within said term of agreement—that is, within the term of five years, for which you agreed to lease the land for the purpose of sinking the wells. As the party is not bound to pay the rent next December his failure to do so would not under the above conditions make the lease void.

Draft Horse Society to go out of Business

The Dominion Draft Horse Breeders' Society, which for a number of years has conducted a registry for draft horses at Goderich, Ont., has decided to go out of business. At a meeting held recently at Clinton, Secretary James Mitchell submitted a report showing a balance of \$650 in the bank with no liabilities.

A discussion followed upon the question of extending the society's operations or winding it up. The society accepts registry of crosses of Clydesdale and Shire stock. But this does not come within the accepted term "purebred" and consequently the registry will not be accepted under the nationalization scheme as in operation at Ottawa. Many Clydesdale men are opposed to this crossing and the work of the society and though the Shire men are more favorably inclined, the progress of the society in recent years has not been such as to warrant its continuance. The meeting, therefore, notwithstanding the good financial position, decided to wind up the society as soon as the fourth volume of the stud book has society be liquidated.

The entries now in the secretary's hands will be accepted for registration and others will be received up to March 1st, when the work of printing the volume will begin and the society be liquidated.

Ottawa Winter Fair

The Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show, to be held in Ottawa on March 5th to 9th, bids fair to take a position equal to that of the Guelph Show.

The prizes are sufficient to well repay the winners for careful feeding and should bring out many good exhibits.

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SEEDS
PLANTS
BULBS

J. A. SIMMERS,
TORONTO, ONT.

In the Poultry Yard

Our representative called upon Mr. W. J. Francis, Oshawa, Ont., and reports that his large flock of purebred fowls has wintered well. His pens of cockerels and bantams show careful selection, breeding true to color and conformation are the points that have been carefully noticed.

Poultry Breeding for Women

It is the general opinion that poultry may pay a very good profit on the work expended on them, but that they will not pay for hired labor. Whether this is so or not I will not attempt to discuss now, but at the same time I cannot imagine that this is so, or what would become of the many large companies that exist in many parts of the country? It is certain that the owner does not attempt to attend to the many thousands of birds on his plant without any assistance.

However, it frequently happens that the poultry are turned over to the care of the women and are looked upon by the farmer as a kind of necessary evil. The eggs and chickens are sold and the proceeds looked

upon as pin-money. The farmer provides the food and if the feed runs out the chickens frequently have to wait for an auspicious moment when the powers that be may be asked for a sack or two of grain. Of course, there are always waste bits on the farm, and when butchering operations are in progress the fowls have some nice pieces of meat. To a woman who is ambitious there is no reason why she should not make a delightful and profitable business of the poultry without interfering with her daily work at home or preventing her from visiting her neighbors as much as she has done hitherto. Nearly all women like chickens best and are these, taking them all around, are the most profitable. I will give a few suggestions for caring for these with the least possible work.

I will imagine that they have nice, roomy sheds, and comfortable little houses, and suggest that furthermore a slide should be made into the sheds, so that when the chickens are allowed out on the range for exercise the pigs and calves cannot come in and eat up what is put by for the hens. For each separate lot of hens two hoppers should be made, one large enough to hold two or three sacks of oats, and one large enough to hold a few pounds of beef scraps. These should always be kept full, as the fowls will never eat too much of either of these two foods, and it will prevent them waiting about on the day that you have friends to entertain, or on washday, or any other particularly busy day. If possible one of the men should be pressed into service to clean up the houses occasionally and to fill up the hoppers, but any woman can easily find time sometime through the day to mix the mash and give to them, or scatter wheat or corn into the litter for them to scratch for. Any fresh food material will always be greatly relished by the birds, but the beef scraps must always be supplied or they will miss it.

A few old sacks should be cut open so as to make them into long strips and if these are laid under the roosts it will be the work of a few seconds to draw them out and shake them out onto the grass. This will keep the houses beautifully clean. Put pyrethrum powder in the nest boxes, and occasionally spray the hens with kerosene as they sit at roost to keep the lice away. A little oil cake fed in the mash will also help to keep the hens free from lice.

I should strongly advise every woman to keep only purebred stock, and by reading and advertising to have a nice lot of standardbred birds for sale every year. I should also have, let every poultry woman learn to do all the correspondence concerning either market or table stock, and in a short while she will have a nice business at her finger ends. Her husband could very well give her a little towards better houses and runs, instead of spending the money on a life insurance policy. So many women wish to earn money without leaving home, and those who live on a farm have the very best of all opportunities.

OCTAVIA ALLEN.

Clean Eggs for Hatching

Dirty eggs will not hatch; they must be cleaned immediately, and the best plan is to use a damp cloth and wipe the dirt off thoroughly, then return them into the hen. Keep

eggs, while the hen is hatching them, clean, dry, and sheltered from draughts, and there will be every probability of a good hatch.

Early Spring Brooders

Those interested in poultry raising, either for pleasure or profit, will get a lot of valuable information from the new catalogue issued by the maker of the Wooden Hen—it's free to all. Better write now before you forget it—just address George H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.

Razor Steel Secret-Temper Cross-Out Saws FOR FARMERS



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and softens the steel, gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast, must hold a keen cutting edge.

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

Those who are little ground this saw back, requiring less set than any saw now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you get to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret-Temper Saw, and are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let him take the both home and try them, and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose twenty-five cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws.

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Do your own Taxidermy. We can teach you with complete success BY MAIL to correctly mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, and Human skins, etc. Taxidermy was long kept secret—a new craft—and quickly learned to your own home during spare time. **VERY PROFITABLE.** Fine business for a side line. You can soon double your income. Decorate your home and den. Save your fine specimens. Enjoy your leisure hours. If you are a Hunter, Angler, Naturalist, Bird Lover, or enjoy Animal life in any form, You Should Know Taxidermy. We teach Standard Methods only. Have thousands of successful students. **Guaranteed Success.** Our course is endorsed by all leading taxidermists and the standard nature magazines. Are you interested? If so, we want to furnish full particulars, including hundreds of letters from students. Our New Catalogue, and sample copy of the Taxidermy Magazine—all sent Absolutely Free. Ask to-day. The N. W. School of Taxidermy, 145 K St., Omaha, Neb.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The Editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Mr. Oswald Sorby, of Guelph, Ont., has at the present time a fine, large consignment of Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney stallions, which will interest prospective purchasers. Mr. Sorby is a careful, experienced and extensive purchaser of draft horses, and his judgment in this line can be relied on.

Messrs. John Gardhouse and Sons, of Highfield, Ont., are now in splendid shape to meet the trade in high class Shorthorn cattle. To visit the stables, to see the kind of animals that are to be found there in the finest bloom is a treat to the lover of good stock. The firm have recently added to their herd another choice imported bull in Prince of Archers, vol. 52, a fine young roan, of very smooth, even and symmetrical type, now nearly one year of age, sired by Royal Ensign (86013), dam Butterfly Girl imp., vol. 32, sire by Superior Archer (77991), and tracing through Cruickshank Butterfly, breeding in such blood as that of Soltaire (69839), Rosario K. (84936), Lord of Alabama, Ben Nevis, Landable, Scotland's Pride, Baronet and Champion of England. A fine lot of young stock, thick-fleshed, heavy, smooth, and thrifty, attest the breeding qualities of the present breeding bull imp., Scottish Prince. The females of the herd are a very choice lot and of a kind to attract the fancier in breeding. Lovely Pride is a fine red three-year-old of excellent Lovely breeding and sired by Scotland's Fame imp.; of the same strain is Lovely Gem, sired by the great War Eagle, dam by Duke of Lavender. She has to her credit a fine 10 months bull calf by Scottish Prince. Clementine is a grand red and white cow sired by imp. Albert, and her yearling heifer calf is also a remarkably fine roan of the show-

ring kind. Mary 15th (imp.) is a grand breeding roan cow seven years of age, sired by Morning Pride (69154), her pedigree running through such names as Emancipator (65447), Royal James (54972), Vermont (47193), Novelist (34929), Sir Christopher and Dipthong. Better breeding than this is hard to find, and the cow has to her credit some grand young stock. Daisy imp. five years of age, red and white, is by Jubilee Star (73748) and runs through the blood of Enthusiast (70379), Merry Archer (67477), Dauntless (47679), Roan Rose imp. is a pure Broad-looks, sired by Abbotsburn, dam Roan Duchess. She is the dam of the sweet and grand breeding bull Broad-looks Golden Fame, which topped the sale held by Thos. Mercer two years ago. Countess is a fine Brawth Bud two-year-old, red in color and sired by imp. Beaufort Victor. Orange Blossom 6th is a grand yearling roan of the showing kind, that should make a plum for someone. She is a get of Nonpareil Duke, dam Orange Blossom 3rd imp., sired by Scotland's Prince (73993), d.d. by Remus (73492). Roan Rolla imp., vol. 46, is a grand cow now seven years of age, got by the good breeding bull Vain Beau, dam by Vanderbilt. She has at the

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Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cuts, Splints, Swells, Gapes, Yaws, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Wounds from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ears, Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sent is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges extra, with full directions for its use. If you send for descriptive circular, testimonials, etc., Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



A BAD HITTER.

This Bunch and Brutes can be removed quickly without stopping work with

ABSORBINE

This remedy cures Lameness, Itch, Tails, removes any soft bunch without blistering or removing the hair, and pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists or at dealers. **ABSORBINE, J.E.**, for manufacturing. Solely made in the U.S.A. Patent registered. Cures strains. Book 118-Free.

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A large herd of choice Pigs of all ages on hand, quality guaranteed. No other herd has such a record in the show ring, covering several years. Oak Lodge type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Correspondence solicited.

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CHAMPION BERKSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM**, Box 1052, Toronto

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NOT ONLY DOES THE REGULAR USE OF

Molassine Meal

keep all animals healthy and enable them to extract the full amount of nutriment from the whole of their food, but also prevents the milk from being tainted when cows are fed on turnips and roots.

PROOF

;Kettering, May 6th, 1905.

"I milk 30 cows, and have used MOLASSINE MEAL for them the whole season, and have never had better or sweeter butter nor given my customers such satisfaction. In fact, since using it I have never had butter come so quickly nor keep so sweet so long.

"My calves have done wonderfully well on it; for ewes and lambs it is excellent. IT IS A GOOD FEED TO USE WHEN GIVING THE COWS TURNIPS, AS IT PREVENTS THE BUTTER TASTING OF THE TURNIPS.

(Signed) GEO. ARMSTRONG."

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present time three heifers, all of them extra good ones. A nice two-year-old sired by Prince Lewis, a good yearling by Scottish Prince, and a heifer calf by the same sire, perhaps one of the best things on the farm. There are a few splendid young bulls on the farm which will make excellent herd headers. Clarina's Fancy, got by Golden Crown, and running through the best lines of Campbell of Uppermill breeding in such bulls as Gravesend, Novelist, Scarlet Velvet, and The Pacha, and her bull calf by Scottish Prince does full justice to his breeding, being one of the class-topping kind and as promising a bull as his sire. Apricot 2nd is a splendid young heifer that has done well since the Toronto Show and promises to come out a stronger proposition than ever. Lady Marjory is a good breeding cow now nine years of age, and of choice breeding, being sired by Brampton's Hero, dam by Goldfinder's Hero, and tracing her genealogy through Vermont, Golden Prince, Diphthong, Scarlet Velvet and Earl of Aberdeen. In the stalls are to be seen splendid young breeding stock, bred on the foregoing lines, and of a kind to make the prospective purchaser nervous when he sees them. The farm also boasts a fine flock of Lincoln sheep, and its name is proverbial for its Shire horses.

There is at the present time a very promising and flashy young stallion foal, from the well known show mare Laura and sired by Albert's Model.

Attention is called to the announcement made in this issue by Mr. T. J. Berry, of Hensall, Ont. At his farm he has a fine selection of Clydesdale and Shire stallions, all of them drafty and of good quality. Prior's Hero, now eight years of age, has stood for two seasons at his own barn and has proved a grand success as a breeder, a long list of prices obtained for his stock shows that very many of his colts have sold for long prices, and a number of last year's colts from five to seven months of age have brought prices ranging from \$100 to \$150. He is a horse of smooth and very stylish build, exceptional quality at the ground, and will easily scale 2,100. His stable mate, Red Cloud, is a large and very thick and drafty Shire, with a scale of easily 2,300, and a measurement of 14 and 15 inches of bone. Gartly Gold is a splendid specimen of the Clydesdale, a horse of fine quality and grand proportion, scaling 2,300. A splendid young foal by this horse has this year been imported by Mr. Berry, a colt though considerably less than nine months of age and which weighs better than 1,000, with a splendid measurement of 10 and 11 inches, and a girth of five feet nine inches. Some time ago, after republishing a few comments in *The Scottish Farmer*, *The Farming World* gave publicity to the error that this colt was sired by Crown Gold instead of Gartly Gold. The mistake was understandable, the dam of the colt being sired by Crown Gold, and it is to be regretted, as Mr. Berry's particular object in bringing such a high-priced youngster to Canada was to advertise the kind of stock his sire Gartly Gold was producing. The colt, which was a noted prize winner in his classes last fall, resembles very closely his sire, and both are of a kind too scarce in Canada. The following are a few of the winnings of this colt as a foal of 1905. First at Carlisle, Silloth, and Low Row, second at Wigton and at the Wigton sales the colt won again second, and sold for the highest price. Masterpiece is a finely turned light bay with white markings, now five

IMMENSE Sale of Shire Horses

The largest sale of Shires ever offered by public auction in Canada will be held at

BURNS & SHEPPARD'S "REPOSITORY"

ON

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28th, 1906

These are the property of Messrs. Morris & Wellington, Fonthill Stock Farms.

The offerings will be comprised of Stallions, Mares and Fillies. These include an importation now on the way, of the best to be procured and the kind that will please. Send for Catalog giving full particulars and pedigrees of the individuals. Address

**BURNS & SHEPPARD
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ABOUT THE END OF MARCH

Fifty Head of Clydesdale Fillies

They have been selected by us with the greatest care, and combine breeding, size and quality. **Watch for date of sale in next issue**, or write for Catalogue.

Also a number of choice Draft Stallions for sale.

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years of age, and bred by the Marquis of Londonderry, sire Johnny's Style, dam the champion mare Marchioness of Queensberry, by the well known stallion Ethiopia. Another young stallion of great promise is a fine draft dark bay with white markings, smooth and well made all over, sired by Lord Lothian. He promises to finish into a ton horse and a good one too. These are a few horses that should interest prospective purchasers.

Mr. H. Smith, the well known Shorthorn breeder, of Exeter, Ont., whose catalogue for 1906 has just been issued, offers a splendid crop of young stock for sale. The head of the herd is Gold Drop, a very low set, thick-fleshed bull, which has won repeated honors at Canada's leading shows, and his calves are also of his kind, being typical good doers in every case. The breeding cows also show a richness of pedigree which will attract the fancier, and in appearance they will justify their blood, being a splendid herd, showing lots of the rent paying, easy feeding qualities. The youngsters offered for sale include a number of very choice individuals and all are of the type that make for improvement in the herds where they may be sent. Among the young bull calves may be mentioned the fine red and white Thicket, now nine months old, sired by Royal Prince, dam Early Bad imp, a Campbell Rosebud, sired by Strongbow, g.d. by Golden Prince, and tracing to Dipthong, Scarlet Velvet and Earl of Aberdeen. Smuggler, now two years of age, red in color, sired by the Kinellar Rosebud bull Royal Prince (imp.), dam Sunflower (imp.), a full sister to Mr. Crombie's, of Woodend, Aberdeenshire, grand bull Halliday, is an individual worthy of notice. Village Champion, a fine red one year past, is sired by Gold Drop, dam Village Bride, of the famous Cruickshank Village family, has good enough blood in his veins to place him in any herd. Royal Buckingham, red, calved Dec., 1904, is grandly bred in the Cruickshank Buckingham strain. Bandolier, red, now nine months of age, is of Marr Beauty strain, and sired by Royal Prince. He is a fine promising young bull of low, thick set type and evident thriftiness. Macduff, a beautiful shapely roan, nine months of age, traces through good imported bulls to Matilda imp. and is a fine, spangly, mossy-coated fellow, thick fleshed and active. Marksman is a red and white, eight months of age, sired by Royal Prince and bred for generations in the purple in the hands of such breeders as the Millers of Brougham.

Among the females is to be found equal evidence of careful selection and breeding, as they are one and all of the thick, low-set type, with lots of evidence of the right kind of con-

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Hensall P.O. and Station, G.T.R.



situation. The catalog shows lots of the purple, and such strains as Cruickshank's Butterfly, Village, Lovelys, together with others of Mysie, Buckingham, Vanity and others noted for their splendid top crosses are represented in this choice herd of reds and whites and roans.

Messrs. Innis & Prouse, of Woodstock, Ont., have at their barns some genuine bargains in Clydesdale blood, that should interest prospective purchasers. The noted horse, Gay Everard, one of the good breeding sons of the sire of Baron's Pride, is included among the number, still fresh and lively as a kitten at 11 years of age, makes a chance to get a famous one that no Clydesdale man should overlook. Baron's Luck is a fine bay two-year-old of good scale and character, sired by Baron's Pride, dam by McGregor, and with such names as King of the Forest, Lucy's All, Lorne and Rob Roy behind that, Hiawatha's Prince is a fine drafty bay with white markings, now three years of age, sired by Hiawatha, dam by Prince Alexander. Sir Patrick is a bay rising three, sired by Lord Fauntleroy, dam by Sir Morell McGregor, g.d. by Tom Gallant, g.g.d. by Crown Prince, Portchello is a good five-year-old stallion, a get of Handsome Prince, dam by Robin Hood, and tracing through Lorne 499, Sir William Wallace, Lofy 469, and Loudon Tam too. Sorbie Boy is a thick, low-set, black, good at the ground, now five years of age, a son of Up To Time, dam by Prince of Galloway. Horatio is a promising colt of excellent breeding, being sired by Hiawatha, dam by Sir Everard, g.d. by St. Lawrence, g.g.d. by Stanley. Another horse of some note in the consignment is the big, drafty horse MacTilroy, a large, massive black, sired by McGregor. At the stables are also to be seen some fine young fillies of good breeding and character.

The advertisement of W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., which appears in this issue, represents a bid for the consideration of FARMING WORLD readers which should interest them. This is one of Canada's leading herds of Shorthorns. Their catalogue, which has just been issued for 1906, will be found of interest to all who are interested in the great British breed, and the information on strains, pedigrees, etc., will be of the greatest value to prospective investors. A few further particulars of this herd, which represents the life efforts of one of Canada's leading breeders, will appear in our next issue, but those who wish for fuller ones will find the firm's new catalogue a valuable reference book.

60881P

Mr. T. A. Campbell, of Smith's Falls, Ont., is a horseman who knows a good thing when he sees it, and has given good evidence of this in his purchase of the fine showing mare Donna Roma from the firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont. Donna Roma was one of the consignment of fillies imported by Graham Bros. two years ago and was one of the highest priced fillies at their sale. She has since been shown at leading shows in Canada and the United States, winning championship at last year's Toronto Industrial. She is sired by the grand breeding horse Woodend Garry, and her dam is by the Prince of Wales stallion Prince Robert, the sire, among other noted ones of the champion horse Hiawatha. The price which Mr. Campbell paid for this choice mare is a long one, but breeders will be assured that he has made no mistake in his selection.

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I have a large consignment of stallions and a few fillies. Good ones of the right kind at right prices. Come and see what I have to offer.

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We have now for sale a number of choice young bulls fit for service. They combine size, birth, quality, flesh and bone, and should be useful for producing the best type of steers or mating with the best Shorthorn females.

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Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. H. BISHOP & SONS, Jackson, P.O., Ont.
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Clydesdale Show Correction

In our report of the Clydesdale Show in last issue it was stated that in the open class for yearlings that Jas. Richardson, of St. Paul, Ont., won first and John Cowie, Markham, second. This order should have been reversed. Mr. Cowie's Clydesdale colt, Royal Chattan (4518), by Gallant Chatham (Imp.), won first money.

In Canadian-bred Clydesdale or Shire mares, foaled previous to 1903, Mr. Cowie should be credited with second prize on Heather Erskine (4771), which was credited to Smith & Richardson.

Glasgow Stallion Show

The Glasgow Stallion Show, held on Feb. 7th and 8th, was well up to the average of that historic event. For the first time in the history of the competition the Cawdor cup was won by a two-year-old horse over all the older horses shown except one and he did not compete, having already won the cup in 1904. A notable incident was the double sale and double hiring of Haplains Pride, entered by Mr. John Morton, and one of the best three-year-olds on the ground. Two persons claimed to have bought him, while two others claimed to have leased him, so that there was a general tangle.

A dozen useful aged horses, though perhaps not the strongest of the kind in Glasgow, lined up for the Glasgow district premium of £50. The premium went to Mr. M'Arthur Marshall's Malvolva (13088), a big, weighty, dark brown horse got by Marcellus (11110) out of a mare by Mains of Airies (10879). The reserve went to John Kerr's Lord (11099), a horse owned by Lord Lothian (5998), out of Kate Darnley (15086), a horse of size, weight and cart horse character. In the open class first went to Mr. Geo. Alton's Reveland (11870), a Baron's Pride, and Highland winner of two years ago. He was well brought out and a favorite with judges of quality stock. The Glasgow premium winner, Malvolva, was second, and the old horse Baron Kitchener third.

There was a class of thirty-three entries in three-year-old stallions for the Glasgow premium. The quality was higher on the whole than in the age class. Here Mr. Marshall was again the winner, with Memento (13100) by Baden Powell (10963). He is a big, lean colt, with great breadth of bone, good feet, and capital action, and with careful handling is bound to be a great horse. Reserve went to Mr. Motion's Haplains' Pride, by Hiawatha, a big massive colt with plenty of rib and good back. He has good feet and flat bones, but might do with a little more pastern. In the open three-year-olds a good strong class faced the judges. Here again Memento was first with G. A. Ferguson's Allandale (18418), a horse that stood third at the Highland last year.

In two-year-old colts there were eleven entries, with Mr. James Kilpatrick's beautiful quality colt Oyama (13118), by Baronson 2999 first. He moves well and shows good quality and style and was second at the Highland in 1905. Wm. Taylor's Sir Spencer (13211), a clean, tight boned stylish fellow by Sir Elgo was second.

For the Cawdor cup Kilpatrick's Oyama was first, with Marshall's Memento reserve. For the Brydon Challenge Trophy Memento was again the first. Mr. Marshall fell for the second time securing the trophy, with Mr. Ferguson's Allandale reserve.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of 50.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

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J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.
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O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.
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J. W. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.
See large ad.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.
See large ad.

O. G. STEWART, Howick, Que.
See large ad.

T. J. BERRY, Hensall, Ont.
See large ad.

IRMS & PROUSE, Woodstock, Ont.
See large ad.

R. H. NESS, Howick, Que.

GRAHAM BROS., Claremont, Ont.
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JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle, Ont.
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D. R. J. WATSON, Howick, Que.

W. H. PUGH, Claremont, Ont. Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Hackneys.

W. COLOURBURN, Mitchell, Ont., P.O. and W. etc., G.T.R., importer of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

DAVID & GRAHAM, Schomberg, Ont. Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred. A few good bargains on hand.

W. J. WELLS, Temperanceville, Ont. 1010 Sun Bond Lake, Toronto and Metropolitan Railway. Some grand offerings in Canadian-bred Clydesdales, gets of Young McQueen and Laird of Argo.

FRANK RUSSELL, Cedarville P.O., Ont. Two imported Clydesdale stallions for sale, five and seven years old.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Beaverton, Ont.—Clydesdales—Stallions and fillies for sale.

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JOHN DRYDEN & SONS, Brooklin, Ont.
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GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Howhill Stock Farm, G. T. Water, Ont.—Choice Leicester sheep. Prize winners.

PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater P. O. and etc., C.P.R. Midway, G.T.R. Oxford Down Sheep, showing and breeding stock, imported and home-bred.

THOS. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont., sta. C.P.R.; Midway, G.T.R. Choice breeding stock, Oxford Down Sheep.

GEO. SNELL, Yeoville, Ont.—Short-horns, Newton Prince and Lady May (imp.). 3 young bulls for sale. All imported stock.

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GEO. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.—One imported and two home-bred Short-horn bulls for sale.

W. H. FORD, Dutton, Ont. Short-horn cattle, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Good individual. Prices right.

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See large ad.

F. WICKES & SONS, Bedford Park, Ont. A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle, young bulls fit for service. Heifers and cows for sale.

W. SHIRING, Sebringville, G. T. R. Ont. Holsteins of best milking strains. A number of young breeding stock to select from.

MACDONALD COLLEGE, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires.—The famous Herford herd at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald. Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves. Quality and appearance extra good; bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large tests. Write for particulars.

AMOS SMITH, Townbridge P.O., Ont. Short-horn Cattle—pure Scotch breeding from popular and prize-winning strains.

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MISCELLANEOUS

D. GUNN & SON, Clydesdale Horses, Short-horn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine, Beaverton, Ont.

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WILAS CALDER, Brooklin, Ont. Short-horns, G. Shropshires. Good selection in young bulls.

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A. ELLIOTT, Pond Mills, Oxford Sheep, Collie Dogs and Narragansett Turkeys. London Station, Ont.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Feb. 28, 1906.

The return of mild weather has given a further setback to general trade. In some sections the roads are bad. Money seems to be a shade easier at about 1 per cent on call.

WHEAT

The wheat market, generally speaking, is lower. Last week at Chicago wheat sold at the lowest price of the season, owing largely to favorable reports from the Argentine and the continued favorable weather for the winter wheat crop in the Western States. Last week's cable reports were firmer, and there is still a feeling of confidence in the market. The market here is lower at 77 to 78c for red and white, and 74c for spring and goose at outside points.

COARSE GRAINS

The oat market is not so strong, and lower prices rule. The market does not seem to have much activity, though cable news has been firmer. 34 to 35c are quoted here for oats at outside points. There is very little doing in either barley or peas. The corn market is also quiet, Canadian being quoted here at 41 to 42c, Chatham freights.

SEEDS

There is a good demand for red clover seed. At Montreal red clover is quoted at \$6 to \$7.25, alsike \$4.65 to \$6.75, and timothy at \$2.00 to \$3.50 per bushel, at Ontario points.

HAY AND STRAW

The export hay trade is in a somewhat discouraging position. There have been heavy shipments of Canadian hay to Liverpool. Prices generally are easier, \$8.50 being the highest quotation at Montreal. The market here for baled hay is easy in tone at \$8 for No. 1 timothy and \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 2. The straw market is easy at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per cwt.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg market has taken a decided slump. Last week at New York eggs dropped to 9c, but of course only for a short time. At Montreal fresh laid are offering at 16c to 17c. The export trade for this season is over. There has been a heavy demand here and the market is steady at 16c for new laid. On Toronto farmers' market new laid bring 24 to 25c per dozen.

Receipts of poultry are light and most of the demand has to be supplied from cold storage stock. Choice dry plucked are quoted here: Fat chickens 10 to 11c, thin 7 to 8c; fat hens 7½ to 8½c, thin 6 to 7c; ducks 12 to 13c, thin 6 to 8c; geese 10 to 11c; turkeys 14 to 15c for choice small lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

The English cheese market is improved and firmer cable orders have come. At Montreal sales have been made at 12½ to 13c, and it is expected that prices will go higher before the new season opens up.

The butter market is not so strong as it was a week ago. 22 to 22½c is the ruling figure at Montreal for the best creamery. Stocks, however, are not large and dealers are not looking for any lower prices for a time. Fancy October creamery is hard to get, and sales have been made at 24c for the best, for winter creamery is 23c. The market here is easy in tone, with creamery quoted at 21 to 22c for prints and 22 to 23c for solids.

Choice dairy rolls are quoted at 18 to 19c to the trade. On the farmers' market here butter brings 26 to 28c per lb.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock has ruled fairly good, though deliveries have ruled light. At the city market here on Tuesday last exporters sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00, and bulls at \$3.50 to \$4.60 per cwt. Trade in butchers' stock was brisk and all well finished lots sold at good figures, picked lots at \$4.60 to \$4.75, good ones at \$4.25 to \$4.60 and common to medium at \$3.50 to \$4.15 per cwt. There is more enquiry after light and heavy feeders of good quality. The following quotations rule: Best feeders, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50; best feeders, 900 to 1100 lbs., at \$3.75 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$3.75; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Milch cows and springers are in a little better demand at \$80 to \$92 each. Veal calves are firm at from \$4 to \$7 per cwt. Some really prime ones are reported as selling at \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs rule steady, though the high price has shut off local consumption somewhat. Export ewes sell at \$4.50 to \$5 and bucks at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt, and lambs at \$6.75 to

is concerned, more reasonable weather having made its appearance. Lined eggs have sold as low as 15 cents and quotations for fresh may be said to range from 18 to 30 cents per dozen. As there is not likely to be any weather hereafter sufficiently severe to stop the production of eggs the outlook for the cold storage eggs is bad.

Prices for butter remain unchanged, prints being quoted at 25 cents, solids 24 to 25 cents and small tubs 25 cents; dairy tubs 22 cents are very scarce; in fact, there are few if any to be had. Cheese remains unchanged. Weakness in the butter market is developing also and the export demand being about over it is thought that lower prices will be seen.

There is no change in potatoes and stocks are still in pretty good condition. There has been some shortage in turnips for which the warm weather is to some extent responsible. They are now selling at 90 cents per bbl. Cabbage also are higher at 65 cents per dozen.

The meat market has been remarkably quiet during the past two weeks. Supplies have been ample to meet consumptive requirements and prices have remained steady. There is little Ontario bran obtainable and conditions have become firmer on Manitoba, which is not in heavy supply. The oat market continues very firm with a good demand. There has been no change in the local hay situation.



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\$7.15, one choice lot going at \$7.25 per cwt.; common lambs at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hog deliveries are light, with prices steady at \$6.85 for selects and \$6.60 for lights and fats, fed and watered. At Toronto Junction on Monday last \$7.00 per cwt. was paid for hogs.

HORSES

The horse market here still rules active, though prices are a shade easier. There has been a large volume of business done during the week. The following are the prevailing prices at the Repository, Toronto:

Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$165; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$150 to \$200; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$200 to \$600; delivery horses, 1100 to 1200 lbs., \$120 to \$175; general purpose and express horses, 1200 to 1350 lbs., \$140 to \$180; draught horses, 1200 to 1750 lbs., \$160 to \$190; serviceable second-hand workers, \$60 to \$70; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$60 to \$95.

♦

Maritime Markets

Halifax, N.S., February 23, 1906.

The produce market shows very little change, the principal feature being the continued weakness of eggs. The markets should improve somewhat

now as far as the volume of business. The demand is light, this being an exceptionally easy winter on fodder throughout the Maritime Provinces.

♦

British Columbia Auction Sale

The first annual sale of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine, under the auspices of the British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association, will be held at Queen's Park, New Westminster, on March 21st and 22nd next. The object of this sale is to bring the good stock of the province together and form an auction sale large enough to draw buyers from a distance. Buyers and sellers will be brought together under the most favorable circumstances and good animals obtained at moderate rates.

It is expected that there will be offered for sale 30 to 35 young bulls of the Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford breeds, along with a similar number of heifers and cows of the same breeds. It is expected that a large number of males and females of the dairy breeds will also be offered. Provision is also made for the selling of registered horses, step and sive. The ordinary rules governing such sales in the east will be in force. Prizes will be offered to the seller of the two animals in any one of the breeds realizing the highest price at

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the sale. F. M. Logan, Victoria, B.C., Secretary of the British Columbia Association, is managing the sale.

Canadian National Exhibition

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Toronto Industrial Fair Association was held on Feb. 27th. The report of the board of directors showed that the Canadian National Exhibition of 1905 was a marked success. Special mention was made of the exhibits in the live stock and agricultural classes, being greatly improved in quality over previous years. The daily attendance at last year's exhibition was in advance of any previous year. The total revenue for the year was \$182,163.56 and the total expenditure \$144,868.64, of which \$35,967.68 was given in prizes, showing a net profit of \$37,294.92.

The dates for this year's exhibition will be August 27 to September 10th.

A new process building is being erected at a cost of \$81,000 and plans are also being prepared for the erection of a splendid steel and brick building for the agricultural products at an estimated cost of \$70,000. It is also hoped to have a new live stock arena ready for the exhibition of 1907.

The following directors were elected for the agricultural section: Lient-Col McGillivray, H. R. Frankland, Dr. Andrew Smith, John G. Kent, Colonel Lessard, R. J. Score, W. H. Pugsley and Hon. John Dryden.

The Supply Exhausted

In the last issue of **FARMING WORLD** we published the announcement of the Canadian Rubber Company's calendar, and subjoined a blank that our readers might use when sending for one. The Canadian Rubber Company advise us that the supply has become exhausted. If you have sent in for one and have not yet received it this will explain the reason.



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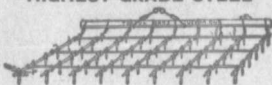
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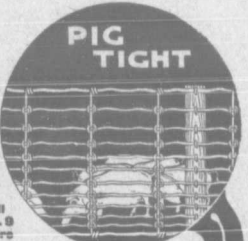
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